MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JUNE 1982

Israeli Invasion of Labenon

Beirut Political, Military Situation -- The Israeli Cabinet has displayed a "clear inclination" to accept a request by U.S. envoy Philip Habib for a 48-hour cease-fire in Beirut in order for quiet negotiations to be conducted with Lebanese authorities -- and "indirectly with the PLO" -- for a temporary arrangement that would allow the cease-fire to stabilize, Jerusalem television reported. It added, however, that no new resolution on a cease-fire was officially announced by the Cabinet. The television reported that Habib believes it is possible to disarm the PLO as part of a new political arrangement which the United States will initiate in the next few days or weeks.

In response to a message from Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Israel use its influence on the Lebanese Christians so they will halt activities against the "terrorists," the Israeli Cabinet declared that Israel is not responsible for the actions of the Christians, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio added that the Cabinet also said it has not given the United States the go-ahead to conduct negotiations with the PLO.

In a statement carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat declared that the battle for Beirut is just beginning. He added that Beirut will become the Arab "Stalingrad." 'Arafat asserted that "despite the negligence of some and the hesitation of others, which is paralyzing the decision of the Arab nation" the sacrifices which have been made will not be in vain. He then declared that it is his right to ask the reason for the "hesitation and negligence" in mobilizing the resources of the Arab nation.

A source at the Joint Forces Command cited by Voice of Palestine radio said the Israeli Cabinet knows very well that no one can divest the joint Lebanese national and Palestinian forces of their arms. Jerusalem television cited diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying 'Arafat had turned down a Soviet offer to evacuate him and other PLO leaders from Beirut aboard a Soviet ship.

Meanwhile, Monte Carlo radio cited a press agency report claiming Syrian authorities had turned down a request by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to withdraw the Arab Deterrent Forces from Beirut and its suburbs.

In other developments Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 18 June that the 48-hour cease-fire has been violated more than once. The radio noted that intermittent artillery shelling has been going on throughout the morning of 18 June in the Beirut area and said that heavy guns on land and at sea are being used in the shelling. However, the IDF spokesman denied that Israeli forces are participating in any fighting in Beirut and stressed that the IDF is not involved in these incidents, Jerusalem radio reported.

Lebanese Contacts -- Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt asked for guarantees that Beirut will not be overrun and for an expansion of the National Salvation Council during a meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis, Beirut radio reported. Following his talks, Junblatt told AFP he is continuing to refuse to serve on the council in its present form. He said the council does not represent all political points of view. Junblatt particularly objected to the inclusion of Lebanese Front Military Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil as the sole representative of the Maronite-Christian community, AFP reported.

Begin Remarks -- Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin declared at a speech in New York that the IDF will evacuate Lebanon within a few weeks, but he noted that a primary condition for the evacuation is the establishment of an independent government in Lebanon, IDF radio reported. According to a subsequent Jerusalem radio report, Begin said Israel wants good relations with an independent and free Lebanon, without Syrian forces or "terrorists" on its soil. Begin also cautioned that Israel will not give in to pressure by friends on the matter of Lebanon, the radio reported.

Casualty, Prisoner Statistics -- In a message to the UN secretary general, Yasir 'Arafat estimated that Lebanese and Palestinian civilian losses have so far amounted to 30,000 killed or wounded, 10,000 missing and 80,000 homeless, Voice of Palestine radio reported.

According to an announcement by the head of the IDF manpower branch broadcast by Jerusalem radio, IDF losses as of 15 June are: 214 dead, 1,114 wounded, 23 missing and 1 captured. In another radio report the IDF said it is detaining 5,000 "terrorists," including nationals from Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Kuwait.

Syria on Volunteers, Ba'th Meeting -- Syria welcomes Arab volunteers from any Arab country who would like to participate in fighting alongside their Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in Lebanon, Damascus radio reported. Earlier, the radio said the Ba'th Party Regional Command had met in Damascus to discuss military and political developments in Lebanon.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message -- In a message to Arab leaders carried by Voice of Arab Homeland radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned that if an Arab summit is not immediately convened on the Lebanese situation, Libya "will not be bound by any ties with you anymore" and will not hesitate to take "any action that would push you and entangle you."

PLO

A high-ranking PLO official in Italy was killed in Rome when his boobytrapped car exploded, according to the Italian news agency ANSA. The PLO office in Italy later released a note linking the killing with "Begin's terrorists," ANSA subsequently reported.

Syrian-Iranian Relations

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Defense Minister Salimi arrived in Damascus at the head of a "high-ranking political-military delegation," Tehran radio reported. Salimi and Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas held talks on mutual cooperation between the two countries, while Velayati and the Amal movement's deputy director discussed "Zionist aggression" against Lebanon and Iranian assistance to and cooperation with the Amal movement, the radio added.

Iran

Ahmad Khomeyni, son of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, was injured during a clash with members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq on 15 June, AFP reported citing a communique by the leftist group. A 15 June AFP report cited KEYHAN as saying that unknown gunmen had opened fire on Ahmad Khomeyni's car but added that Khomeyni was not in the car at the time of the attack.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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YASIR 'ARAFAT CRITICIZES ARAB INACTION

NC180820 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0542 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Rebroadcast of 17 June statement by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution -- identified as Abu 'Ammar -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "To those against whom war is made, permission is given to fight because they are wronged; and verily, God is most powerful for their aid." [Koranic verse]

O masses of our Arab nation; O masses of the heroic and sacrificing Lebanese people; O masses of our struggling Palestinian people; O all our masses standing fast under occupation; O all valiant fighters in the battlefield; O all heroic strugglers:

Today is the 14th day of our battle against the Zionist enemy. The heroic Lebanese and Palestinian people are violently and courageously waging this battle against the most ferocious military force in the area. They are fighting the Israeli army with all its military capability and total and unlimited support from the United States and its present administration. The United States has unabashedly declared this political, information and diplomatic support, in addition to its absolute military support of this invasion. The U.S. Government prepared for the invasion the Zionist military clique in Tel Aviv is implementing amidst world silence and the plotting of many hostile and conniving sides. The so-called successive calls for cease-fires reveal the rotten dimensions of the plot. They are trying through this to narcotize the masses in our area and the free and honorable people of the world. However, let the whole world (?with its different views and inclinations) realize these heroic strugglers, who know how to confront this enemy with its Israeli army and American identity, will remain loyal to the principles for which they are fighting. They will remain loyal to the future of the children of our nation so as to attain a bright future, the flowers of which will sprout from the inferno of these battles. These strugglers are waging these battles to make legends; or, rather, they are the stuff of legends. They are making epics of these battles; or, rather, they are the stuff of epics.

O brothers, kinsmen and each child of this heroic Lebanese people; O each woman of this struggling Lebanese people; O masses of our struggling Palestinian people -- all their forces and factions; O masses of our nation and O free people in the world: Beirut is the first Arab capital the gates of which are being knocked upon by Zionist invaders. Beirut is being bombed from the air and bombarded from the sea. The invading Zionist forces are violating it with armored cars, vehicles and guns. However, I say in the name of these fighters and strugglers, in the name of all free and honorable people and in the name of the Arab masses that the blood that has been spilled, the sacrifices that have been made and the martyrs who have fallen in defense of the nation will not be in vain, but will create the forthcoming Arab transformation. They will inevitably create the new Arab dawn. this is inevitable despite the negligence of some and the hesitation of others paralyzing the decision of our Arab nation. It is my right to ask: Why the hesitation and negligence in mobilizing the tremendous human, economic, military and material resources of our nation? However, brothers, relatives and masses of my nation, it is the destiny of the Lebanese and Palestinians and it is the destiny of our Palestinian and Lebanese heroes to pay the blood tax on behalf of the entire Arab nation at this honorable time of struggle.

Magnificent legendary fighting in the most honorable battles of the Arabs in modern times will be carved in the annals of history with letters of light and fire and will serve as a witness, cautioner and precursor of the new dawn and of inevitable victory! Therefore, continue the struggle and onward to glory and victory!

O valiant fighters creators of your nation's history at this dire time: Bless you and bless your shoulders! Bless you wherever you may be -- in Tyre, Sidon, An-Na'imah, the mountain, Al-Biqa', An-Nabatiyah, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Ad-Damur, Khaldah, Suq al-Gharb and 'Alayh! Despite enemy allegations and blustering, you have surprised the whole world with your legends and epics, and have compelled the enemy to admit them. These heroic actions have surpassed their sick expectation that they can destroy your revolution and strike the Lebanese and Palestinian people. However, I say the word of history and the future: O glory, kneel down before the greatness of this persevering, believing and struggling small group! How often has a small group defeated a big group [word indistinct]?

The time of blitzkriegs, to which the Zionist Israeli army had become accustomed, has gone, as admitted by the Israeli enemy's generals. In your name, oh heroes and strugglers, I challenge these generals to admit their real losses. Will they dare and will they be able to do so? I challenge them. They have admitted these losses are greater than their losses in all previous wars. They have admitted these losses are greater than their total losses in previous wars.

This ferocious battle is still going on. The battle for Beirut -- the graveyard of the invaders -- remains at its beginning. We are ready for it. Beirut will become the Karbala' of the age in its steadfastness and the Stalingrad of the Arabs in its victory, victory, victory! This steadfast, persistent and struggling people are ready for the battle. At these great moments, we are carving the new history of this nation and the future of its children in order for them to live dignified lives with their heads raised and their sanctities impregnable.

Do the invaders and their U.S. imperialist masters believe they can undermine the will of these people and these Palestinian masses? No, a thousand times no; no, a thousand times no! This is because it is the will of all the masses of our Arab nation and the will of the world's free and honorable men. This is because this will is the bright truth in this area and is the decision of these popular masses. It is the will of right and justice and it is the will of God. It is the will of God and it will definitely triumph. It is this will that holds the decision to address history.

I tell you: Blessed are the masses; blessed are the strugglers; blessed are the defenders; blessed are these generations carving a bright history for our Arab nation. Victory is coming! Victory is coming! Victory is coming! We will fight; we will fight until victory! "God will certainly aid those who aid His cause; for verily God is full of strength." [Koranic verse] Revolution until victory! Revolution until victory! Revolution until victory!

Your brother, Abu 'Ammar

SALAH KHALAF DENIES PLO READY TO TALK WITH U.S.

GF170934 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Dubayy, 17 Jun (WAKH) -- Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian national liberation movement Fatah, has denied a statement attributed to Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, that the Palestinian Resistance is ready to discuss the disarmament of the commandos in Beirut in direct negotiations with the United States.

In a telephone statement to the UAE newspaper AL-BAYAN published today, Abu Iyad clarified that what is going on in Lebanon now is a U.S. and not an Israeli invasion. Therefore, it is untrue the Palestinian command is ready to hold contacts with the U.S. Government.

He added: "Our decision is steadfastness, and let everyone know we will not put down our arms no matter what happens until we expel the invaders from all Lebanese, Palestinian and Arab territory." Affirming the Palestinian Resistance's rejection of all U.S. settlement plans aimed at liquidating the struggle of the Palestinian people, he said: "Our stand is firm in refusing a settlement. We will not give up our arms and we will continue to fight and defend every inch of Lebanese territory."

Answering a question on the PLO's stand on the Egyptian Government in light of the announced contacts between the two, Abu Iyad said: We have told the Egyptians if they have a stand let it be represented in rescinding the two Camp David agreements.

KHALAF DESCRIBES SOVIET STAND AS 'EXCELLENT'

GF171656 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Dubayy, 17 Jun (WAM) -- Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, has announced a new front has been opened against the Zionist invasion forces in the Al-'Ali region now that groups of Iranian volunteers have joined the front.

In a telephone statement reported in today's issue of AL-BAYAN, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] lauded the Soviet stand on the Palestinian Revolution and described it as "excellent." On the PLO's stand on the Egyptian Government in light of what has been announced about contacts between them, Abu Iyad said: "We have told the Egyptians if they have a stand, it should be adopted by cancelling the Camp David accords."

On the extent of Phalangist militia participation in the Israeli war against the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese Nationalist Movement, he said the Phalangists did not participate directly in the fighting -- their participation in the war came by supporting the Israeli demand on the political level and by taking part in thedeceptive media campaigns and facilitating the passage of the Zionist invasion forces into their areas.

Abu Iyad stressed that the Syrian forces in Beirut are fighting with the joint forces.

PLO OFFICE IN ANKARA DENIES STATEMENTS

JN161731 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara -- Abu Firas, PLO representative in Ankara, has categorically denied he made any statements claiming the Syrian Arab forces have abandoned the Palestinian Resistance. He stressed that this cheap campaign of intrigue is fabricated by vicious and suspect sides that vainly intend to harm the principled relations between the Palestinian Revolution and Arab Syria.

He added that the sacred battle being waged by our valiant fighters is certainly above all cheap attempts at intrigue aimed at casting doubts upon fraternal Syria's role, a role needing no testimony from any side.

The PLO Office in Ankara has issued the following statement:

The PLO mission in Ankara denies it has any information on reports the Syrian authorities at the Syrian-Turkish borders have prevented any Palestinian volunteer from crossing over to join the battle. On the contrary, the Syrian authorities, through the Syrian Embassy in Ankara, have offered all the help and facilities needed in this regard.

This statement is intended to negate a report by the INA correspondent in Ankara.

GROUP REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE ISRAELI OCCUPATION

NC1610l2 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0843 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Kamal Shatila, secretary general of the Union of the People's Working Forces, has affirmed his refusal to recognize the Israeli occupation and any formula or committee that may result from it. He has called on the Lebanese people to refrain completely from dealing with the invading Zionist forces. Shatila, who commented on the Israeli occupation of the capital's approaches, said:

1. The attempt of any single party to unilaterally and positively deal with any project aimed at attaining the political goals of the Israeli occupation without consulting with the basic popular sides in the national struggle will lead to greater dangers than the occupation itself.

2. National awareness should be comprehensive to foil Israeli schemes aimed at concluding separate agreements with every Lebanese governorate, or signing a token multisided treaty on the surrendering of Lebanon to Israeli covetousness.

3. Israel cannot impose this surrender. Therefore, it is dividing and distributing Lebanon in order to keep the south as a preliminary stage on the road to gradually annexing Lebanon's statelets in the future. As a result, today the commitment to the complete unity of the homeland is the true test of all patriots and Arab nationalists.

4. We refuse to recognize the Israeli occupation and any formula or committee that may result from it. Consequently, any (?Zionist) measures based on this occupation and under its bayonets are illegal.

5. Lebanon's affiliation to the Arab nation is the natural formula of the Lebanese national character. Thus, the Lebanese method of dealing with the Arab powers is a matter whose strategy should be delineated by a national reconciliation authority that is formed outside Zionist influences and Israeli military pressure.

Brother Shatila affirmed that the Islamic-Christian response to the Zionist occupation is a practical measure to drive the Zionists out of our country, and that it is the road leading to the stimulation of the Arab stance and to the promotion of the necessary international pressure to remove this racist occupation from Lebanon.

OPEC FUND COUNCIL SUSPENDS OPERATIONS IN ZAIRE

AB171415 Lagos NAN in English 1352 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Libreville, (Gabon), 17 June (OPECNA/NAN) -- The Ministerial Council of the OPEC Fund decided on Tuesday to suspend operations in Zaire.

The council deplored Zaire's decision to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel and to open an embassy in Jerusalem.

The council, which ended its meeting in Libreville, Gabon yesterday also decided to suspend operation in any country which followed Zaire's example.

It reviewed a fund report on resources and decided to ask the governing board to undertake a detailed study of the issue for presentation to the next ordinary meeting of the council or to a special meeting, if required.

The council will hold its next session in Vienna on May 24, 1983.

KUWAIT

ASSEMBLY DEFEATS MOVE TO HALT AID TO SYRIA

GF171515 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Hasan Salamah report]

[Excerpt] During a closed session held yesterday under Speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani and attended by Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah, the National Assembly rejected a recommendation by the Financial and Economic Committee to stop sending aid to Syria, which amounts to approximately 87 million dinars. The National Assembly approved the provisions in chapter 5 of the state's budget on foreign aid and the fifth clause pertaining to this aid, which totals 1.3 billion dinars.

During a session held the day before yesterday, most assembly members called for halting aid to Syria and Jordan. The assembly's decision yesterday came after a 5-hour closed session during which votes were cast. AL-QABAS has learned that 29 members, including the ministers, agreed to continue the aid, while 17 members were opposed.

OMAN

SOMALI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

GF171951 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] A military delegation from fraternal Somalia, led by Brig Gen Ahmed (Suheil) Ali, Somali deputy defense minister, arrived in the Sultanate today for a visit that will last a few days.

The delegation was received at the airport by Brig Gen Hasan Ihasan Nasib, Defense Ministry under secretary and assistant chief of staff, a number of senior officers in the sultan's armed forces and the Somali consul in Oman.

The visit by the Somali delegation to the sultanate comes within the framework of consolidating bilateral cooperation.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB ON LEBANESE NATIONAL SALVATION COUNCIL

GF151414 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 15 Jun (WAKH) -- The Qatari paper AL-'ARAB comments on the formation of the National Salvation Council, saying, "Some council members, such as Bashir al-Jumayyil and Sham'un, will try to pressure the council and President Sarkis to give in to the Zionist goals, while others on the council board represent powers that fight the enemy and reject its plans."

The paper demands that the Lebanese National Salvation Council, not give in to Zionist extortion whatever the consequences, because submission to the enemy's goals constitutes a danger to Lebanon, its future, stability and sovereignty.

AL-'ARAB calls for confronting all the Zionist enemy's plots and attempts to subdue Lebanon and liquidate the national forces on the Lebanese arena. The paper also calls on the Council to define the steps of reinforcing the steadfastness of the joint forces confronting the barbaric enemy alone. The paper concludes its editorial by noting the critical hours Lebanon is experiencing require a responsible [position] by all Lebanese who are keen to confront the enemy and oust it from Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

QATARI DAILY DETAILS EGYPTIAN-SAUDI TALKS

GF171500 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 11

["Exclusive" report to AR-RAYAH from Cairo]

[Text] AR-RAYAH has learned the lengthy talks held between King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who visited Riyadh on Monday to extend condolences, dealt basically with ways to resolve the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

Political circles in Cairo talk about essential results of this friendly meeting, which are expected to become apparent during the next few days on the level of inter-Arab relations in general and on Egyptian-Saudi relations in particular.

AR-RAYAH has learned the two Arab leaders had an "understanding" on coordinating their steps to quickly reach a resolution for the current Lebanese-Palestinian crisis on two firm bases: first, to safeguard Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, and the need for an immediate withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces from Lebanese territory and secondly, to preserve the entity of the PLO as the steadfast representative of the Palestinian people.

AR-RAYAH has learned the talks showed a unanimity of views on the need for intensifying the contacts and pressure on the United States to harness Israel, stop its aggressive policy and immediately withdraw its forces from Lebanon, especially since Egypt and Saudi Arabia have a political weight able to influence the United States. In this regard, President Mubarak briefed King Fahd on the contacts, messages and envoys sent by him to U.S. President Reagan during the recent 10 days. He also informed him of the U.S. President's replies.

Political circles in Cairo talk enthusiastically about the Saudi leaders' great hospitality and friendly welcome of President Mubarak in their first direct contact with him since 1977, and their extreme appreciation for his coming to Riyadh to extend condolences. One of Mubarak's aides described this welcome as "something friendly and pure that rarely takes place," although it was expected due to the friendly relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia and the personal relations between President Mubarak and the Saudi leaders.

AR-RAYAH has learned the talks in Riyadh did not deal with the restoration of official relations between the two countries in the near future, since this step has its special circumstances. However, it has been stressed that the talks dealt with the need for improving the atmosphere of Arab action in general.

MALDIVIAN PRESIDENT GAYOOM MEETS KING FAHD

LD170240 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Jun (SPA) -- King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received His Excellency Maumoon Abdul Gayoom at Al-Hukm Palace in Riyadh at 1300 today. The Maldives prisident was accompanied by External Affairs Minister Shaykh Fathulla Jameel. They presented their condolences and those of the Maldivian people on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard, and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation.

SOVIET PRESIDENT BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES

LD171500 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1225 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The following is the text of the cable His Majesty King Fahd has received from Soviet President Brezhnev:

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, Riyadh.

Please accept my deep condolences for the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud.

FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS DEPARTS JIDDA 17 JUNE

LD171102 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0948 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Jidda, 17 Jun (SPA) -- FRG President His Excellency Karl Carstens and his accompanying delegation left Jidda this morning after offering condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

PETROLEUM MINISTRY ANNOUNCES MAJOR GAS DISCOVERY

LD171352 Riyadh Doemstic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] An official source at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs has stated that on Monday morning Aramco completed its exploration of a deep well drilled to a depth of 15,500 feet in the area of Harabat al-Ghawar field, the largest oilfield in the world. The company found sweet [hilu] gas at a depth of 12,000-15,500 feet. The daily production of gas from this well has been estimated at a minimum of about 50 million cubic feet per day.

This discovery is highly important. In addition to being sweet, the gas is free of hydrogen sulfide and demonstrates the existence of a productive layer in the kingdom deeper than at (Al-Khuff), which was the deepest.

UAE

IRANIAN OFFICIALS MEET WITH AMIRATE RULERS

GF171535 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Two Majlis deputies met in separate audiences yesterday with the rulers of Ash-Shariqah and Al-Fujayrah and explained to them Iran's stand on international issues and the war with Iraq that has been imposed on Iran. They also conveyed the thanks of Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani for the UAE's stand toward Iran.

During the two meetings, the rulers of Ash-Shariqah and Al-Fujayrah called for further consolidation of relations between Iran and the UAE. They said Iran has honored its promise by sending its forces to southern Lebanon to fight the enemies of Islam.

MORE VOLUNTEERS TO BE DISPATCHED TO LEBANON

GF171533 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Jun (WAKH) -- For the 12th consecutive day, throngs of people have swarmed the PLO office in the UAE to volunteer to fight with the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement against the Zionist enemy in Lebanon.

A spokesman for the PLO office said the number of volunteers of Palestinian, Arab and Islamic nationalities has reached 5,000. He indicated that the office is currently preparing to send the third group of trained volunteers to Lebanon to join their fighting brothers there.

The PLO office has called on Arab and Muslim nationals to join their brothers in the battle of honor and dignity, and to register their names at the PLO office.

Meanwhile, material aid that the PLO office in Abu Dhabi has received has been dispatched to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

AL-KHALIJ URGES USE OF 'OIL WEAPON' AGAINST WEST

GF171918 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Israel and the United States Are Killing the Arabs With Arab Oil"]

[Text] It has been continuously said in oil and nonoil Arab capitals that Arab oil is for the Arabs and that this is a major strategic Arab weapon for defending the Palestinian issue and Arab security.

Today is the most convenient time to show the Arab people that Arab governments talk and act at the same time, particularly since there are definite Arab stands on this issue.

The Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping opposition party has called on the Egyptian Government to stop exporting Egyptian oil to Israel because it is currently being used to kill the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. This stand was confirmed by the Algerian president yesterday, when he said Arab oil is being used against the Arabs by the United States and Israel.

The Arab countries which are OPEC members are called on these days to adopt a serious and responsible stand -- they are called on to use Arab oil as a weapon to pressure the United States and to stop it from reaching the Zionist enemy, whether through U.S.-European or other routes.

Those who say the use of Arab oil is a useless weapon in the battle due to the current international situation and the enormous amount on the market or held in reserve by the major powers must know the Arab threat to halt oil and keep oil supertankers stationed in Arab ports will create an acute crisis in the industrialized countries and alert their centers of power to the real dangers their societies will face if this measure continues for more than 2 weeks.

The Gulf countries in particular are more able than others to begin this responsible national initiative, particularly since the results of what they did in 1973 are still felt.

This is a frank call to the Gulf Arab countries to stop pumping Arab oil to the United States and the West so Israel and the United States will not use it to kill the sons of our Arab brothers in Lebanon and because this stand will make our statements authentic and true.

DAILY ANALYSES SOVIET WARNING TO U.S., ISRAEL

GF170430 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Analysis by AL-KHALIJ political editor: "The Soviet Stand; the Controls and Possibilities"]

[Text] The official warning by the Soviet Government to both Israel and the United States presents the Soviet stand on the Middle East problem in its entirety. The current Israeli-Palestinian-Lebanese war is considered to be one link in it.

This matter cannot be tackled without taking into consideration the following:

1. The Soviet Union is one of two superpowers. Consequently, its policies include a lot of issues of varying importance in relation to Soviet interests and subsequently different priorities. Undoubtedly, the Middle East problem is no longer considered only an Arab-Israeli conflict, because other problems such as the Iraq-Iran war, the Arabian Gulf situation and the Horn of Africa situation are involved. This makes it incumbent upon the Soviet Union to have policies different from what they would have been had the problem been Arab-Zionist conflict only.

2. Conciliation or international detente between the two giants still exists and can be noticed. Its traces can be seen in many stands that could have led to confrontation between them had there not been detente. Moreover, these stands led to the belief there was a new announced "Yalta."

3. The Soviet Union is an international superpower that does not support solving the problems by destroying Israel or by returning the Palestinian homeland to its people in its entirety, from the river to the sea. The Soviet Union is anxious to keep Israel within borders acknowledged by the international organization according to the resolution on partition. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the Jewish state.

4. It has been proved that Arab causes and problems cannot be solved unless the Arabs are the base of any move or solution. Here, international desires, including Soviet desires, are considered to be either principal or secondary factors. It is wrong to believe that what the Arabs lack with respect to their issues and themselves can be provided by anybody else.

5. The experience of the Soviet Union with the Arab region is not without bitterness that would make any political leadership of any superpower desire very accurate calculations. Here we should not forget what the Soviets suffered in Egypt under Anwar as-Sadat, in Sudan, Somalia, and less bitter experience with other Arab countries under the classical Arab definition of the framework of "progressive" countries.

6. For many reasons and differences we cannot compare Arab-Soviet relations with U.S.-Israeli relations. In the best and most privileged cases, some Arabs are friends or allies of the Soviets, while all Israelis are an organic extension of the United States.

The aforementioned points cast light on what must have led to the strong warning the Soviet Government made to Israel and the United States yesterday. The warning included this: "The Middle East region is vital to the Soviet Union. What Israel and the United States have done and might do in Lebanon poses a threat to Soviet interests," in addition to a denunciation of the killings, banishments, occupation and so on.

Since the Soviet Union considers what has happened and what might happen to be direct threats to it, this leads us to several scenarios:

A. The Soviet Union will prompt things to the extent of implementing the Soviet-Syrian strategic treaty. Then Syria will regain the legitimacy it has in Lebanon and its strategic interests that the Israeli aggression has eliminated or threatened. Afterward, battles between Syria and Israel will break out and expand.

The reservation on this idea is the question that the Syrian leadership alone can answer: Is Syria ready for such a stand, and what are the dimensions of the cease-fire and Philip Habib's visit, and so on?

B. The Soviet Union will offer a protective cover to Arab parties other than Syria and provide them with access to the battlefield. Here, Libya is a principal candidate and Algeria a secondary one, especially when Libya did not find the best way through its ally in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front -- Syria -- to have effective access to the operations field. Here the reservation is how far the United States and its allies in the Atlantic can accept such action, especially when the matter will bypass this to an East-West confrontation in the Mediterranean.

C. The Soviet Union will directly intervene through the Lebanese coast to impose its forces against the U.S.-backed Israeli forces so long as vital Soviet interests are indirectly threatened and so long as the United States and Israel do not consider the Lebanese sovereign over Lebanese territory. They changed this territory into an open land under occupation, and the Lebanese Presidential Palace itself is besieged by Israeli forces.

The reservation here is that this Soviet step would lead to an international confrontation that might become World War III. So will this be possible according to the prevailing international data?

D. The last scenario is that the Soviet Union will use its leverage to pressure Israel and the United States violently and directly in order to obtain Israeli acceptance of the UN resolutions and Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, the internationalization of the Lebanese question, and the Soviet Union's entrance into the equation on the side of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and Palestinian Revolution. This is the most probable possibility, but when it could take place is problematical.

YAR

VICE PRESIDENT 'ABD AL-GHANI RETURNS FROM GDR

GF180723 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and the delegation accompanying him returned to San'a' today from East Berlin at the end of an official visit to the GDR during which he met with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and conveyed the greetings of President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and explained to him economic and political developments in the YAR. They also reviewed the current situation in the Arab region and the world.

The chairman of the GDR State Council expressed the GDR's support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their legitimate rights, and rejection of the escalation of tension in the world.

Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani conveyed an invitation from President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to GDR State Council Chairman Honecker to visit the YAR.

The vice president also held talks with his GDR counterpart, Horst Sindermann, and senior GDR officials on various aspects of cooperation between the two friendly countries, the Arab and international situation, and issues of mutual interest. Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani invited Horst Sindermann to visit the YAR.

In a statement upon arriving in San'a', the vice president said the visit he and the accompanying delegation made to the friendly GDR was a good opportunity to discuss with GDR leaders the strengthening of friendship and developing cooperation between the two friendly countries. He said agreement was reached on economic and technical cooperation, trade and participation in the implementation of several projects that are part of our second 5-year plan.

Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani said during his visit the Middle East situation and the YAR's firm stand on issues of our national destiny and international issues of mutual interest were discussed. He said the two sides emphasized the importance of supporting the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese people to stop the treacherous Zionist aggression aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanon's Arabism and at imposing an Israeli presence in the region. The two sides also stressed support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their full legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state in Palestine under the PLO's leadership, and for the Lebanese people to safeguard their sovereignty, Arabism and territorial integrity.

The vice president asserted that the two sides agreed to continue efforts to achieve world peace and international detente, limit nuclear arms, oppose imperialism, racism and racial discrimination, to support causes of freedom and liberation, stave off the dangers of war and destruction threatening many peoples, and establish a world in which a spirit of love and harmony prevails in the shadow of the tree of freedom and peace.

The vice president was received at San'ja' airport by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, members of the Consultative Council and the Cabinet, and other officials.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES VOLUNTEERS FOR LEBANON

GF170518 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, bade farewell this morning to the sixth group of Yemeni volunteers who intend to join the Palestinian Revolution and carry out the sacred duty of confronting the treacherous Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Addressing the volunteers, President Salih paid tribute to their true Arab spirit of struggle, pan-Arab sentiments and rejection of all humiliating and capitulatory actions.

He expressed confidence the volunteers will be an added force to that of their brothers in the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese national forces who have taught the enemy an unforgettable lesson with simple traditional weapons. They have confronted aggression with high morale and light weapons, succeeding in repulsing the Zionists despite their great strength which is reinforced by the most sophisticated U.S. and Israeli-made weapons.

President Salih expressed our people's pride in the readiness of our volunteers to offer their lives for the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese people, Lebanon's territorial integrity, freedom and independence, the liberation of occupied Arab territory and the cleansing of Muslim holy places.

Addressing the volunteers, President Salih said: Although you are leaving today with your personal weapons and simple hardware, your tanks and aircraft will follow you to the battlefield for they are at the disposal of our brothers in carrying out the national and Islamic duty against the Zionist invaders.

NDP HOLDS MEETING ON LEBANON, ISSUES STATEMENT

JN171927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA) -- In a statement issued today at the end of its emergency general congress in Cairo, the National Democratic Party [NDP], chaired by Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and NDP secretary general, expressed its support for the initiatives and political efforts Egypt has embarked upon in condemning the blatant Israeli aggression against Lebanon -- an aggression threatening security and peace in the Middle East.

In its statement, the congress calls for continuing the efforts being exerted with all peaceloving countries and international organizations to achieve a cease-fire and the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The statement condemns the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people. It also denounces the Israeli aggressors' strikes at civilians and civilian installations in Lebanon because this contravenes international charters and constitutes a stumbling block to achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The statement calls on the Israeli Government to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanese territories, respect Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, implement the UN Security Council resolutions in this regard and grant the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The statement also calls on all peaceloving countries and international organizations to shoulder their responsibility for restoring peace, security and stability to this area and preventing further conflicts.

The NDP General Congress in the Cairo Governorate reviewed the political situation in the Middle East in the presence of Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, NDP secretary general and prime minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information; Muhammad Rashwan, minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; and the secretary general of Cairo Governorate. The congress was also attended by members of the NDP General Secretariat, the parliamentary group of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council, members of the local councils and departmental bodies as well as governorate secretaries.

The congress reviewed in particular the development in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the political moves which took place on all political and executive levels, with emphasis on the statements issued by the presidency, the Cabinet, the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. The congress also reviewed Egyptian diplomatic moves and the political efforts being exerted by international organizations to confront the serious developments in the region, particularly in Lebanon. The congress discussed the questions and queries raised by congress members concerning the Lebanese war and the future of peace with Israel after this war. The congress also discussed the U.S. and Soviet stands toward the war and the various Arab positions in comparison with the declared Egyptian position.

Replying to members' questions on the Lebanese war, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said Israel's aggression against Lebanon came as no surprise to anyone, because Israel had been planning this for months. The timing of the aggression was the only thing that had not been declared. Israel used the assassination attempt on its ambassador in London as a pretext for launching the war, though the connection between the assassination attempt and striking Lebanon is something unconvincing. It is known that the Israeli command had been drawing up a plan for some time to drive Palestinian forces from southern Lebanon. They were not content with setting up a statelet led by dissident Maj Sa'd Haddad. Israel found that this statelet was not enough to secure its borders.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din declared that the PLO's contact with Egypt and with President Mubarak is clear-cut evidence of Egypt's positive role in the entire Arab area.

He added that PLO leaders sought Egypt's help and asked President Mubarak to intervene. Proceeding from this principle, Egypt carried out all what it was asked to do regarding medical, food and material needs. This is in addition to Egypt's political and diplomatic role on all levels. Dr Fu'ad Muyhi ad-Din added that Egypt's move was prompted by its sense of responsibility, which motivated it to not even wait for possible coordination to hold an Arab summit conference. Egypt condemned the Israeli aggression from the first moment. This was demonstrated in the statements issued by the presidency, the Cabinet, the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din pointed out that no one in the world had blessed the Israeli aggression. Alluding to the U.S. stand, he said that, despite the UN veto, the United States is continuously bringing pressure to bear on Israel to bring about withdrawal and a cease-fire. He declared Egypt had not and will not hesitate to offer medical, food and material aid. Egypt has not forgotten to play its role in full on the diplomatic and political levels to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon.

To questions on the future of peace between Egypt and Israel in light of the war raging in Lebanon and following Egypt's stands opposing this aggression, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said: There is no doubt that relations between Egypt and Israel will be affected in view of Egypt's stand opposing Israel's actions. However, we must take into consideration that we will not sever relations. We are pursuing solutions and peaceful and diplomatic means to solve all problems radically.

At the outset of the congress, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din dealt with the concept of the party affiliation. He also explained the difference between partisanship and factionalism, adding that partisanship is something required because it is the essence of democracy and is formed by an exchange of viewpoints, constructive criticism and honorable competition among parties for the sake of attaining power in the service of the masses.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din called on NDP members to work toward strengthening and supporting the party which now holds majority support in the street, the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. He added this support might lead to complacency, which generates a lack of realistic and effective affiliation needed by the party. Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din added it is high time for us all to sense the necessity and seriousness of his affiliation and for every member in the NDP to realize why he is a member in it. He said the NDP represents freedom and democracy and that it even represented the 23 July and 15 May revolutions and social justice. He said these characteristics of the NDP are suitable answers to every member in it.

Regarding the role of Cairo from a party and political point of view, the prime minister said Cairo represented one-fifth of the republic. Thus, the members and political workers in Cairo should realize that their tasks are great and are being observed and followed not only in Egypt but in the whole world.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, explained Egypt's diplomatic moves on all levels in achieving a settlement of the Lebanese issue. He said the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai was a first step toward achieving other withdrawals from the West Bank, the Golan and other occupied Arab territories. However, he said Israel has increased the burden upon us by invading Lebanon and forcing Egypt to move on all axes to avoid escalation of the crisis. He added Egypt moves in accordance with specific principles, among the most important of which are the United Nations resolutions. He said regarding the efforts that have been and are still being exerted by Egypt, there is unanimity among the international community on the necessity for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories.

On Egypt's moves, Dr Butrus Ghali said Egypt contacted 122 countries in Cairo through the Foreign Ministry, foreign ambassadors, Egyptian ambassadors abroad and messages to the heads of governments and countries. Regarding moves on the level of international groups, he said Egypt has moved on several axes. For instance, Egypt is a member of the African group and, within the framework of the Addis Ababa agreements and charters, called on the African countries to issue statements condemning the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. He said several African countries have done so and the latest was the message from the Guinean president to President Mubarak.

On the level of the European group, the strongest after the United States and the USSR, the minister said Egypt has called on the group to help the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and issue statements dondemning Israel. He added that contact has been made with the nonaligned group and that the coordination bureau of this group met and issued a statement condemning Israel.

Dr Butrus Ghali added that Egypt also has moved in the United Nations and that although Egypt is not a member of the Security Council, it nonetheless has played a positive role among the council members as well as an effective role in the United Nations General Assembly.

Safwat ash-Sharif explained the role of the Egyptian media concerning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and asserted that the Egyptian media had played an effective and positive role in this field and had been truthful and calm, reflecting Egypt's clear role as manifested through statements by the president, the government and the Council of Ministers.

Muhammad Rashwan also spoke, pointing out that the emergency party congress called for by the Cairo conference of the party is the fourth meeting of its kind. It usually takes place when important issues are discussed, in accordance with the democratic spirit. The events in Lebanon were the reason behind this congress. Rashwan added: Despite our belief in the democratic dialogue being practiced within the Political Bureau, the party's parliamentary group or the Cabinet, we wanted this dialogue to be practiced on the level of the party base, which is aware of events and which expresses party thought. We believe our party is to be trusted in preserving the principles and thought of the July and May revolutions and to faithfully protect and preserve all the country's achievements through national action and democratic practice. Rashwan also said: Our party is the genuine national front for the popular forces alliance; it will preserve our national independence and protect the gains of workers, peasants, the public sector and the national wealth; it will be able to rectify the course of the open door economic policy and to increase the production in the interest of the people. Our party believes Egypt and its people are part of the Arab nation and our armed forces have offered glowing sacrifices in men and resources. Each village and town in Egypt has offered martyrs and sacrifices in support of the Arab nation.

Concluding his speech, Rashwan said: Our party believes in social justice for all citizens and in political freedom and social security. It is able to promote the economic and social development plans to realize decent lives for the people. Our party is trustworthy in preserving the heritage and national achievements of our national leaders such as Ahmad 'Urabi, Mustafa Kamil, Sa'd Zaghlul, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Anwar as-Sadat. It is for this reason that we have chosen to be members of the National Democratic Party, because we believe it symbolizes people's aspirations under our national leadership, led by President Husni Mubarak.

FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI DISCUSSES WASHINGTON TALKS

JN172155 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said the Egyptian delegation in Washington is in constant contact with President Mubarak to give him immediate information on the progress of talks between the Egyptian and U.S. sides. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said his meetings with officials in the U.S. administration asserted the United States' deep concern for the situation in the Middle East and the dangerous situation in Lebanon as a result of the Israeli aggression.

In an interview with the radio correspondent, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said Egypt is continuing its contacts with the U.S. administration and other concerned parties to avoid deterioration in the situation in Lebanon and to preserve security and stability in the Middle East. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said he informed the U.S. administration of Egypt's great concern about the present unacceptable situation in Lebanon. He said Egypt had called for an end to the siege of Beirut, an immediate end to the aggression and Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territories.

He said he hopes Egyptian contacts will result in a final cease-fire and an end to the bloodshed. He said the United States, through U.S.-Egyptian contacts, Habib's contacts in the region and the forthcoming meeting between President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, will establish a complete framework in which to settle the crisis.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt had asked the United States to confirm that Israeli forces will not storm western Beirut and will allow the Red Cross to rescue the wounded and guarantee decent treatment of prisoners. The U.S. administration allocated $25 million to the operation of saving Lebanese civilians.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali concluded by asserting that Egypt would continue its efforts for pan-Arab causes regardless of other positions because Egypt's aim is to contain the crisis and preserve Lebanon's independence, security and stability in the Middle East.

Further 'Ali Remarks

JN161804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minster and foreign minister, has called on all sides to take their hands off Lebanon so free Lebanon can solve its own internal and external problems. In a statement to the U.S. correspondent of Netherlands radio, the Egyptian minister said this has been Egypt's position since 1975 when it called for "hands off Lebanon."

In this statement, which was broadcast by Netherlands radio today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali denied he had discussed King Fahd's Middle East peace plan with the U.S. administration. He said: Any initiative must be approved by everyone, and Egypt welcomes any initiative which is approved by everyone.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also denied that either Egypt or the United States has a new initiative to solve the Palestinian problem other than for the transitional period concerning autonomy. He stressed tha Egypt seeks the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. He also stressed that the first practical step toward peace is the achievement of autonomy for the Palestinians. This means, he said, mutual recognition between Israel and the other Arab states and the acknowledgment of the Palestinians' right to a national homeland.

ANTI-U.S., ISRAELI DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN CAIRO

GF171935 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 11

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] Cairo streets late last night witnessed an unprecedented massive demonstration against the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and in solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters. It was noticed that the security organs did not confront the demonstrators, although the demonstration was held at night and the emergency law is still in effect. Security organs only watched the situation from afar.

The demonstration followed a quickly organized massive popular political conference held in solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people and attended by the three opposition groups: The Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Liberal Party and the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party. It was also attended by representatives of the trade associations, particularly the Journalists Association and the Lawyers Association, which opposed the peace treaty with Israel right from the start. During the conference and the demonstration there was tumultuous shouting against Israel, the United States and Camp David. The conference called for an immediate severance of relations with Israel.

Among the major resolutions issued at this political conference, considered one of the most fervent political demonstrations since the signing of the peace treaty, are the following:

1. Calling for organizing a comprehensive national conference to be held in Al-Azhar and to be attended by all political and popular powers, associations, and labor and vocational unions in solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

2. Turning the conference into a massive popular march from Al-Azhar to the center of the capital to affirm this popular stand.

3. Giving all Egyptians the chance to volunteer to form groups to defend the Arab nation and to dispatch them to Lebanon in coordination with the joint Palestinian and Lebanese forces.

4. Initiating a national campaign for donating blood, money and other contributions to relieve the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

5. Calling on the Egyptian Government to immediately stop the normalization [of relations with Israel], to expel the Israeli ambassador and to close down the embassy.

6. Initiating popular and party contacts with the corresponding Arab organizations and committees to coordinate the Arab struggle at a national level, regardless of the complications of official relations.

So far, authorities have not responded to these political moves, which are the first of their kind and which are led by opposition groups, liberal committees and associations in Egypt.

In analyzing the official stand, a member of the new Political Bureau of the Socialist Labor Party, who was elected a few days ago, said that the government has two choices: To allow this popular move to take its full course, and in this case the government can use this popular pressure against Israel and the United States, or to confront this popular move, which would be a serious thing. The official at the Socialist Labor Party command said: We do not believe President Mubarak in particular will let his government clash with a massive popular desire in sympathy with its Palestinian and Lebanese brothers.

It should be noted that there were two demonstrations around the Israeli Embassy a few days ago, but police dispersed the demonstrators peacefully.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR CITES GOVERNMENT'S STAND

JN171538 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Israeli ambassador in Cairo has informed Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, Foreign Ministry first under secretary, of the Israeli Government's stand on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Ash-Shafi'i stressed the need for ending the Israeli aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

AL-AKHBAR WARNS AGAINST ARAB DEPENDENCE ON USSR

JN170838 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 17 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AKHBAR contrasts developments in the Falklands with the Syrian position on developments in Lebanon. The paper says: In the South Atlantic, the commander of the Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands signed a document for his forces' complete withdrawal, unconditional surrender and handing over all weapons and ammunition to the British forces. The Argentine ruler could not face his people with the sorrowful and bitter end of the reckless adventure he embarked on to divert public attention from enormous domestic problems facing him. He simply announced a communique saying his forces in the Falklands had signed a cease-fire agreement.

The paper adds: In Damascus, the Syrian Government could not face its people with the facts when it agreed to conclude the cease-fire with Israel at the peak of the Israeli advance into Lebanon to liquidate the Palestinian forces. Damascus radio shouted day and night saying: We have triumphed and forced Israel to stop shooting. Damascus radio was not satisfied with this, but directed its insults at Arab countries far from the battlefield.

AL-AKHBAR says: During the 1956 war, Israel swept into the Sinai and the British and French landed in Port Said. The Americans and Soviets then issued categorical ultimatums to Israel and its two allies to stop the fighting and withdraw. The three states obeyed the American order. Afterward, we filled the skies of Cairo and other cities with loud shouts and victory songs. What was the Soviet position? Nothing. Today, many are shouting that the Soviets are moving their fleet, including a nuclear submarine. The Arab masses will soon discover that their Soviet friends do not fight anyone's war. This has always been the Soviet position.

AL-AHRAM VIEWS CONSEQUENCES OF LEBANON CONFLICT

PM161441 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 14 Jun 82 p 13

[Dr Yusuf Idris article: "Conspiracy by Design"]

[Excerpts] Sometimes things are so clear they cannot be seen. Local, Arab and international papers have greatly lamented what is happening in Lebanon, and it made me wonder: Is this lament itself another type of "camouflage" intended to cover what is happening in a thick cloud of smoke so we cannot see the reality of the situation?

First, Israel never made a secret of its preparations to invade Lebanon. On the contrary, Israel was quite prepared for it and even gave the operation a codename -- Peace for Galilee. Israel is serious about this, since peace Israel-style means protecting every Israeli against any aggression anywhere, because he represents the superior, distinguished race, even if the means is to annihilate a whole people or destroy a whole area.

Second, the preparation to invade Lebanon was something known to the whole world, including the United States -- the full partner in the peace process as well as in the war operation.

Some people believed that its full partnership in the peace process meant that it had become our ally just as much as Israel's ally, whereas it has never budged from its position of being Israel's full partner in both peace and war. Those who believe that we have succeeded in moving Israel one millimeter away from America's heart are indulging in illusions. You who indulge in such illusions, wake up! This unholy alliance between Israel, be it savage aggressor or victim of attack, hoisting the flag of triumph or of surrender, and the United States is no joke or passing love affair: It is a Catholic marriage regardless of America's Protestantism and Israel's Judaism -- a lasting and unbreakable marriage. Both have a common objective, although their methods may differ. Israel strikes and the United States uses the stick and the carrot. Their interests are one and their enemy is one -- the Arabs. However, since the Arab is a naive enemy who still sees the United States as its loyal lover, let this "gigolo" pretend loyalty and devotion as long as this pleases the Arabs and makes them give fictitious contributions to the defense of "Gulf security" against the Soviets within the unified U.S. strategy for the rapid and slow deployment force, so that the real aggression can take place against the Arab nation at the hands of Israel itself (that is, from within the Middle East area), a real aggression in which no land is occupied or oilfield taken but in which a great Arab nation, the Palestinian people, is eradicated so that the problem loses its popular roots. This is because Israel is afraid the story will recur and the Palestinian people will spread in the world, will become strong, will never forget its cause, and will return after a while and do to the Israelis what they have done to it. Therefore the tree of the people demanding a home must be pulled out by the roots and the women and children -- who produce the future people -- cut off from the neck.

According to the American logic this is not aggression against the Middle East as long as it comes from within the Middle East, as long as it does not touch the oilfields, and as long as it weakens the Arabs. It is the permissible and allowable aggression that does not fall within the strategy of U.S. defense; indeed, it is aggression falling within the U.S. offensive against the (Arab) Middle East area.

Third, I am therefore amazed by the following things: First, by the appeals emanating from the Arab countries asking the United States to "intervene" to stop Israel and pressure it to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon.

How can Washington, which gave Israel (while knowing it was preparing to invade Lebanon) 75 fighter bombers, halt a war it is the full partner in? How would Washington, which suspended the joint defense pact between itself and Israel for a much lesser reason that the invasion of Lebanon and just before the invasion restored it so it would be the full partner in the war, order Israel to stop?

The second amazing thing is that the Lebanese Government was the last to appeal to the United States or to world opinion. In fact I have not read that Lebanon has made any appeals at all. What is even more amazing is that the Syrian Government began moving to repel the aggression only after Israel had occupied almost all of southern Lebanon up to Beirut and only when danger menaced the Syrian deterrent forces. Maybe Syria was afraid of treachery, perhaps because Israel did not -- as it usually did -- respect the "Red Line" and attacked the missile bases in Al-Biqa'. Maybe for these reasons Syria began "entering" the battle, yet no sooner had it begun than it accepted a ceasefire following a decision by Israel to cease firing. Thus, Syria went out of the war faster than it entered it. The cease-fire was held, but the killing of Palestinians has continued and is continuing up to now.

The attitudes of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front are even more ridiculous than those of the moderates, who appeal to Washington, Bonn, Paris, and London (which is up to its ears in the Falklands).

I wonder what enigmatic Algerian Government does other than issue one resolution after another. Where does Libya stand toward its ally through thick and thin and its partner in unity? To be fair, I must also ask: Why is there no Saudi role firmer than [Foreign Minister] -- Amir Faysal's visit to Mitterrand, Schmidt and Reagan? Where is Morocco, which has boycotted Egypt because of the peace [with Israel] -- although it was the country which secretly brought the leaders of that peace together?

A Final Address to the Israeli Hawks

I would like to address a word to the Israelis in particular. I am not a notable man in our Arab world but I can claim I know the Arab as well as I know myself.

You fooled the whole world when you portrayed the Jews as the victems of Nazi brutality -- victims for no reason and without logic. It is as if Hitler and the German people were born only to be hostile to the Jews for no reason at all. You know well that you were the ones who created Hitler. He said the Germans were the superior, Aryan race, just as you call yourselves the superior, chosen people. Once I told the leading American Jewish writer Saul Bellow, who after our meeting in Chicago received a Nobel prize, that the Israelis had chosen the worst part of the world to establish their state. It is an area still festering with fanaticism. They chose it and implanted more fanaticism in it. If you tell me you are proud to be a Jew, I will tell you I am proud to be a Muslim. Others would say they were proud to be Christian, Copt, Shi'ite, 'Alawite, Druze or Maronite.

The Shi'a revolution in Iran is only the first reaction to the creation of a fanatical Israel. With your incessant strikes at the Palestinians, both Muslims and Christians, and your daily shedding of blood in the area you are merely sowing the seeds of destructive, fanatical hatred, whose bitter taste and deadliness your future generations, and maybe the present generation will reap. Now as I read about and see what is happening in Lebanon, occupied Palestine and the Golan, just as when I saw what happened on the Sinai, I see a terrible nightmare emerging before me, a nightmare of a terrible future of blood, violence and darkness -- the fruits of what you are sowing now. I see thousands of ayatollahs, Shukri Mustafas and Sirriyahs [Mustafa accused of assassinating Minister of Religious Affairs Shaykh ad-Dahabi and Sirriyah of leading an attack on the Egyptian Military Technical College] generated by our criminal violence and having a psyche that will destroy you. Fanaticism generates fanaticism, and killing generates killing.

Another word for you hawks of Israel: Take pity on yourselves and your people. Your tyranny will backfire on you many times over: Rest assured that with every crime you commit you sow the seeds of a thousand men craving to commit a crime and a thousand others seeking revenge. You are in that part of the world that has lived and is still living on revenge. Do you know, you hawks of Israel, what revenge means?

Have you any idea of the hell whose flames you are now lighting?

AL-AHRAR ANALYZES U.S., OTHER STANDS ON LEBANON

PM171441 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 14 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Mustafa Kamil Murad editorial: "View of the Opposition"]

[Excerpts] There have been regrettable reports all last week about the Israeli aggression against fraternal Lebanon. The attitudes of the superpowers have been as follows:

The United States: It asked Israel several times to cease fire and withdraw. Its efforts finally resulted in Israel's acceptance of a cease-fire and refusal to withdraw. In other words, Lebanese Arab territory is still occupied by the forces of a foreign state.

Contacts were held between the United States and the Soviet Union with the aim of coordinating their moves to resolve this problem seriously threatening peace in the Arab region, on the grounds that the Soviet Union supports Syria, which has had occupation forces in Lebanon to bring the forces of the Palestinian Resistance under its control and threaten the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The [Socialist] Liberal Party believes the United States is pampering Israel as one of its naughty children wreaking havoc in the region. There can be no doubt that the United States knew about the Israeli concentrations on Lebanon's borders. While the United States claims it did not know, there can be no doubt that its spy satellites must have positively detected these concentrations.

This means the United States had full prior knowledge of the Israeli intentions, although it has denied this. It means the Israeli invasion by no means came as a surprise to the United States. Furthermore, the United States knows perfectly well that, despite Israel's acceptance of the cease-fire, Israel will not withdraw from the occupied Lebanese territory before the deployment of UN forces which the United States knows will not come because of the Soviet veto. So the alternative will be the dispatch of multinational forces, as in the Sinai.

The Soviet Union: It undoubtedly supports Syria which has agreed to a cease-fire for fear of the battle extending to its own territory. The Soviet line is not clear as yet, but will soon be known. It certainly supports Syria, but to what extent and for how long, time will tell.

The balance between the two superpowers has now been upset with Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon and its threat to Syria. Immeasurable and major events might occur. The aim being to restore the balance between the two superpowers.

Egypt: The Egyptian position has been clear. It emphatically urged the United States to bring about a cease-fire and an Israeli withdrawal. It also held contacts with Israel, on the basis of their peaceful relations, toward that end and it exerted efforts in international circles such as the United Nations and the EEC. It has also expressed willingness to send medical supplies. In brief, Egypt is working for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

The EEC: The EEC has not gone beyond offering good offices within the framework of the United Nations. In other words it has adopted a negative attitude. It neither gave Israel an ultimatum nor imposed economic sanctions against it. This is despite the fact that the EEC has vast interests in the region and is considered a major power with considerable economic and military capabilities. It seems to be still in the stage of consultation with its major ally, the United States.

This is the general international attitude toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, as seen by the [Socialist] Liberal Party.

The Arab attitude is negative. The Arabs are divided and they have no clear plan except to fight among themselves, despite Almighty God's words to them to be careful and to plan well for the protection of their land, wealth and interests against any foreign aggression.

There is evidence that the Arab states spend over $30 billion on arms per year, a matter Israel has made a big issue of. It seems all these funds are wasted and are contributing to Arab infighting and to the distruction of Arab wealth. Thousands are dying and billions are squandered and the situation is going from bad to worse.

SOCIALIST LIBERALS ISSUE STATEMENT ON LEBANON

JN171723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA) -- The Socialist Liberal Party has withdrawn its observer from the committee created by a conference held by the political parties last Tuesday. The party's deputy chairman, Salah af-Rifa'i, said the party had adopted the decision because of a difference of opinion with the Socialist Labor Party and the National Progressive Unionist [Grouping] Party.

The party's General Secretariat has issued a statement on the Lebanese issue. The statement asserted that there are several principles which must be adhered to as a framework to solve the crises, including immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon in accordance with the Security Council resolution. In the event of Israel's refusal to abide by these resolutions, sanctions should be imposed on it according to the UN Charter.

The statement called for a reevaluation of the Syrian presence in Lebanon and reinforcement of the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinians. The statement also called for mutual recognition by the Palestinians and Israel and for holding negotiations regarding a peaceful settlement. It also called for the preservation of Lebanon's unity and the establishment of a national government in which all political parties participate, thus providing all an opportunity to control the country.

The statement called on the world, particularly the Arab, European and nonaligned countries, to intervene to stop the current bloodshed in Lebanon and reinforce security and stability in the region. The statement also called for bolstering the UNIFIL units to enable them to perform their tasks in establishing peace and security in the region.

ABU BASHA VISITS PRISON, ANNOUNCES ARRESTS

PM161125 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Badr al-Alfi report: "Interior Minister Holds 4-Hour Discussion With Religious Groups in Liman Turrah"]

[Excerpts] It has been decided to release a further number of detained members of religious groups and, subsequently, anyone proven to have abandoned destructive and subversive ideas not in keeping with Islam. This was announced by Interior Minister Maj Gen Hasan Abu Basha during his visit to Liman Turrah [prison], where he met and held discussions with some members of the religious groups held in custody.

The minister announced that 50 more members of the renunciation and repudiation [takfir] organization have been arrested for involvement in illegal activity.

The minister then inspected the high school examination committees inside the prison. Some 120 detainees are taking these examinations so that they can go to university after their release. Interior Minister Abu Basha spent 4 hours talking to those who wished to talk to him. He saw to it that his instructions were carried out. These instructions include allowing beweekly visits by relatives, allowing exchanges of letters between prisoners and relatives, accepting food from outside, allowing newspapers and magazines into the prison, and providing highly adequate medical care.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 16 JUNE

JN161050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived here today at the head of an official delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Romanian president was accorded a big official reception led by President Saddam Husayn, the vice president, members of the Revolution Command Council and the ministers.

The delegation accompanying the Romanian president consists of Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stanescu, minister of industrial construction [title as received]; Ion Nicolae, minister secretary of state [at the Ministry] of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and adviser to the president, and a number of officials.

Talks Begin

JN162020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1904 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA) -- Official Iraqi-Romanian talks began in Baghdad this evening under President Saddam Husayn and President Nicolae Ceausescu. In a short address at the beginning of the talks, President Husayn asserted that President Ceasescu's visit was an expression of the high level of mutual trust between the leadership of the two countries. The president said that although relations between our two countries are very old they have recently been given new impetus by the leaderships of the two countries and have reached a new level in various fields.

The president pointed out: We are endeavoring to attain a higher level of cooperation in all fields and we are sure that each time we meet with the Romanian leadership we find additional means and aspects for developing relations between our two countries. The president added that President Ceausescu's visit would certainly increase the momentum of our relations and promote them to a higher level.

In a reply speech, Ceausescu expressed his gratitude for the hospitality accorded to him, and for the atmosphere of love and cordiality based on mutual respect and trust existing between the two leaderships in Romania and Iraq. He said the promotion of relations between the two countries is based on the principles of mutual trust between the two leaderships and on mutual frankness and sincerity, affirming Romania's desire and readiness to give impetus to these relations for further progress and in wider fields and areas.

The talks, which were marked by an atmosphere of frankness, understanding and readiness for more cooperation, dealt with economic, trade and scientific cooperation and with a possible increase in this cooperation to serve the interests and progress of the two countries.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC]; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister; Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, RCC member and deputy prime minister; Sa'dun Ghaydan, RCC member and deputy prime minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and acting chief of the president's office; Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister; Muhammad Fadl Husayn, minister of public works and housing and chief of the mission of honor which will accompany the Romanian president; and Diyab al-'Alqawi, Iraqi ambassador in Bucharest.

On the Romanian side, the talks were attended by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stancescu, minister [head of department] of industrial construction abroad; Ion Nicolae, minister secretary of state [at the Ministry] of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Visile Pungan, minister secretary of state and adviser to the president; and the Romanian ambassador in Damascus.

Closed Meeting With Husayn

JN170856 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu held a closed session of talks here today.

Last night, the two presidents led their two countries' delegations to the official talks on economic, trade and scientific cooperation and the possibilities of developing this cooperation in the interest of the two friendly peoples and their progress in various fields.

DincaConfers With Ramadan

JN171443 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister.

The Iraqi official said the current visit of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Iraq will contribute to opening new long-term horizons of cooperation in various fields between Iraq and Romania, to be added to the advanced stages of bilateral relations in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

The Romanian official, who is accompanying President Ceausescu on his visit, asserted that the current Iraqi-Romanian talks will establish new bases for developing and expanding their ties of friendship and cooperation in the interest of both countries.

Taha Yasin Ramadan and Ion Dinca expressed their satisfaction with the development of existing bilateral relations. They also asserted the joint desire to develop and expand these relations in all fields.

Andrei Meets Hammadi

JN171210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jun 82

[text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei. The two ministers discussed strengthening cooperation between Iraq and Romania. They also discussed the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and international issues of common concern.

Dr Hammadi explained to the Romanian minister Iraq's peaceful initiatives to reach a just settlement to the conflict with Iran. He also briefed him on the arrangements for the seventh nonaligned summit conference to be held in Baghdad next September.

Stefan Andrei, who is accompanying the Romanian president on his visit to Iraq, expressed his appreciation for Iraq's policy and important role on the Arab and Islamic levels and within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

Second Round of Official Talks

JN171450 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) -- The second round of official talks began here today between Iraq and Romania. The Iraqi side was headed by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, while the Romanian side as headed by Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister.

Ramadan praised Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Baghdad. He said the visit came at a time when Iraqi-Romanian relations were making tangible progress in all fields. Ramadan stressed that this visit will certainly establish new bases and principles which will improve relations between the two countries. Ramadan said the talks Presidents Husayn and Ceausescu had yesterday on basic and important issues stem from their true and honest wish to continue work and joint cooperation to widen and develop relations between the two countries for the benefit of their peoples.

Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq. He stressed that future cooperation between Iraq and Romania will increase in accordance with the wishes of the leaders to expand cooperation in all fields.

Later the Iraqi and Romanian sides discussed economic, trade and scientific relations. The two sides confirmed their concern and readiness to deepen and expand friendship and cooperation based on the principles of trust and understanding.

The talks, which were held in a friendly and frank atmosphere of understanding and frankness, were attended by a number of ministers and officials of both countries.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

JN172042 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) -- Iraq and Romania this afternoon signed agreements for bilateral cooperation. The long-term cooperation agreement was signed for Iraq by President Saddam Husayn and for Romania by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

In a brief speech on the occasion, President Saddam Husayn made the point that any document signed by Iraq within the context of its friendship with any country is respected by Iraq. Iraq, the president added, always works to effectively implement the contents of the document to an extent that will enable the two countries to achieve prosperity and progress for their peoples.

The president added: By signing these important agreements on the party and state levels, we have demonstrated the spirit of developing relations between Iraq and Romania. We have laid down new bases which will serve as a springboard for strengthening relations between our two countries, peoples and leaders.

He added: Your visit, Comrade Ceausescu and esteemed comrades, is a serious and splendid opportunity to consolidate relations between our two countries at this remarkable level.

In a short reply speech, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu asserted that these cooperation agreements will create an important framework within which to raise the standard of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two friendly countries.

He said: Our visit to your country is a clear expression of the strong relations between our two countries and parties as well as the direct personal relations between our leaders.

The party cooperation agreement, which was signed for the Ba'th Party by National Command member, Comrade Tariq 'Aziz, and for the Romanian Communist Party by Comrade Ion Dinca, provides for the exchange of views concerning important events, the exchange of visits by party officials, and the exchange of party literature. This will consolidate relations between the two parties and constitute a firm ground for confronting imperialism, for serving joint solidarity and struggle and for realizing the objectives of the two peoples and parties.

Ceausescu Interviewed

JN180759 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jun (INA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has said Iraq's initiative for halting its military operations with Iran is in harmony with the principles of good neighborliness and in the interest of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. This initiative, he added, bolsters the efforts being exerted to establish peace and security in the region and the world.

In a press statement published here today, the Romanian president, who ended a 2-day visit to Iraq yesterday, praised the Iraqi initiative and said: We welcome Iraq's stand on the war because Romania has always believed in the need to end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and embark on negotiations.

On the situation in Lebanon, the Romanian president called for an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. He said Israel's actions in Lebanon are a serious violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and international law as well as a serious complication of the situation in the Middle East.

The Romanian president expressed the hope that the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad next September will produce positive results that will strengthen the Nonaligned Movement's unity and enhance its role in solving the urgent international issues in order to put an end to the arms race and move to a stage of comprehensive disarmament, particularly with regards to nuclear weapons. He added: I hope the conference will end the use of force or threats as a means for solving disputes. I also hope it will help establish a new international order that can expedite the advancement of the developing countries and encourage the principles on nonintervention in other states, internal affairs out of respect for the right to determine one's own destiny. In this regard, President Ceausescu admired the distinguished efforts being exerted by the Iraqi people and government -- particularly President Saddam Husayn's personal attention -- to provide everything for the success of the nonaligned summit.

On the scheduled summit conference between the USSR and U.S. Presidents, the Romanian president said it will have a special importance in positively influencing the international community. He called for the participation of all the European states. He said this call stems from Romania's belief that the issue of the missiles deployed in Europe is connected with the destiny of the European people and their desire to have a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

Delegation Leaves 17 June

JN171655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his delegation left Baghdad this afternoon following an official visit to Iraq at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn. The Romanian president was accorded an official sendoff at the airport led by President Saddam Husayn.

Participating in the sendoff were Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, the vice president; Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister; Na'im Haddad, National Assembly speaker; a number of RCC members, ministers and members of the Romanian Embassy staff in Baghdad.

COMMUNIQUE NO 745: 19 IRANIANS, 1 IRAQI KILLED

JN171703 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Communique No 745 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 17 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continue to abide by the Revolution Command Council statement issued on 10 June 1982; our forces have not initiated an exchange of fire with the enemy and have not carried out any military land, air or sea operation. However, last night and today, our forces came under enemy fire and were forced to answer the fire and silence enemy guns. An enemy force attempted to approach one of our forward units, which confronted them bravely and pounded them with various weapons. The enemy lost 19 men killed and 1 vehicle, 1 excavator and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed. Our sacrifices were the martyrdom of one soldier.

This morning the enemy shelled civilian areas and vital installations in Basrah with heavy artillery causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 June 1982

COMMUNIST PARTY'S FAHRI KARIM INTERVIEWED

PM170913 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 13 Jun 82 pp 57, 59, 62

[Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee member Fahri Karim interviewed by Luciano Filippi in Rome -- date not given]

[Text] Rome --[Question] On what foundations does the Democratic National Front base its government aspirations?

[Answer] Saddam's Ba'th Party invokes the fascist philosophy of social and economic demogoguery and is supported by both the traditionally prosperous agricultural sectors and by a new privileged bureaucracy, which it defends arrogantly and even with physical bullying. Between 1968 and 1978, 1,000 opponents of the regime were officially sentenced to death. Thousands more have died as a result of the repressions in Kurdistan and hundreds have been executed on all kinds of pretexts: The death sentence is imposed on those who leave the Ba'th Party of join another movement, on those who rape a woman, on homosexuals, on communists.... A rebellion against this has begun in Kurdistan, where, aided by the mountainous terrain, over 1,000 Kurdish and Arab partisans are now fighting and where the front has found hospitality. But the dissatisfaction is spreading in the south, too: Though not directly organized by the front, serious disorders have occurred, for instance in the workers quarters of Baghdad. The war now costs a billion dollars a month, apart from the damage, and inflation has reached 55 percent. Moreover, Iraq has suffered 100,000 losses and casualties.

[Question] Who supports you on the international plane?

[Answer] Above all, the steadfastness front countries. But now almost the entire Arab world and the Third World, together with the progressive political forces, reject Saddam Husayn and his aspirations to head the nonaligned countries.

[Question] And yet last July, when Saddam was winning, very few nonaligned countries failed to proclaim their solidarity with him over the Israeli bombardment of the Tammuz nuclear powerplant. The Mediterranean socialist parties too are friends of the Ba'th Party -- from the Panhellenic Socialist Movement to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; both the Spanish and the Italian Socialists invited Ba'thist representatives to their congresses...

Answer: It is true, Baghdad's economic strength and Saddam Husayn's corruption and demagogic policy have misled many foreigners....

Question: What is the front's program for the post-Saddam period?

Answer: The creation of a democratic, nonaligned state that will respect all ethnic, political and religious minorities, will join the Steadfastness Front and will defend the Palestinians' right to their own independent state.

Question: What will be the nature of relations with Iran?

Answer: We support the Iranian people in their struggle against Saddam's aggression and agree with the anti-imperialist substance of the Islamic revolution. We say the Iranians are entitled to choose their own path and we hope they will permit us to freely choose ours. In the final analysis, we can only be pleased if Khomeyni facilitates the fall of the Ba'thist regime.

Question: What about the Gulf states?

Answer: We maintain no relations with them.

Question: What do you think of the Fahd Plan?

Answer: Israel's existence is not now threatened. What is threatened, however, is the Palestinian people's unity. We therefore cannot accept the Fahd Plan, which does not acknowledge the PLO as the Palestinians' only representative and which, in the last resort, is a continuation of the Camp David agreements. It would place the eastern Mediterranean under U.S. control.

Question: What kind of relations do you intend to establish with the United States?

Answer: None. The United States represents a leadership of international imperialism with which there is no possible coexistence.

Question: What about with the Soviet Union?

Answer: The Soviet Union is a constant and trusted ally both of democratic Iraq and of all Arabs.

Question: You advocate a political pluralism which, however, is rarely to be found in countries under Soviet influence. Does your form of communism have anything original about it, such as Eurocommunism?

Answer: No, we are Marxist-Leninists, and that is all there is to it. Nor can we accept Eurocommunism, when we hear [Spanish Communist Party Secretary General] Santiago Carrillo describe present-day Iraq as "a model of socialism" and see him visit Saddam Husayn no less than three times in one year. Be that as it may, with the utmost respect for the fraternal parties, we like [French Communist Party leader] Marchais more than [Italian Communist Party leader] Berlinguer.

Question: You are a communist. Do the communists aspire to any form of political leadership within the Democratic National Front?

Answer: We do not claim any kind of leadership. In any case, we have coexisted too long with the Kurdish opposition and Arab nationalists for conflicts to emerge between us. Everything I have told you would be endorsed by the entire front.

Question: Assuming Saddam Husayn must fall, do you consider likely a "Badoglio-style" solution -- that is, a government post offered to former President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, who might be regarded favorably by the defeated army?

Answer: Al-Bakr is old and sick, out of touch and above all too compromised with the regime to be able to aspire to a political recovery.

Question: Let us suppose the war with Iran finishes soon. Saddam Husayn, overwhelmed by the defeat, must go. The Iraqi Democratic National Front is recognized as a legitimate claimant to power and is asked to negotiate a peace treaty. What would be an acceptable starting point, in your opinion, for resolving the old Iranian-Iraqi dispute?

Answer: As far as the Kurdish problem is concerned, there would no longer be any cause for friction. As for the borders issue, we would undoubtedly have to return to the pre-war situation, that is, to the 1975 Algiers treaty. We shall see if there is anything unjust in that agreement, and if so we will discuss it. Meanwhile let us return to those borders.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON REGIME'S MILITARY SETBACKS

JN161905 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi People in Arabic 1626 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The following is a dispatch from our Dahuk correspondent: In view of the recent developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war, on the one hand, and the increasing activities of the peshmerga of our party and the Democratic National Front on the other, the ruling authorities have been forced to withdraw their military units and to evacuate their positions in [word indistinct], (Dashtazah) and (Gali Balanda). They also collected weapons from [word indistinct] villages that might become a target for peshmerga attacks and control. Some of the peasants handed over their arms to the authorities because they feared they would lose them in the future.

The authorities attempted to reinforce their military positions in other areas in order to strengthen their defenses and strike at the peshmerga units stationed in Alqosh, Atrush, (Bakurman), Sarsang, Zakhu and 'Aqrah. The authorities brought in helicopters, armored personnel carriers and special army units. The authorities also replaced the regular forces with Popular Army units and mercenaries. New elements of mercenaries in the Zibari area and (Kalho Agha) have also been recruited.

The authorities then began moves against the peshmerga laid ambushes, surrounded villages by night and carried out landing operations by helicopters. These attacks are taking place at a time when the regime's military and political powers are weakening. The authorities' failure to realize their main aims forced them to take these new measures.

It has been recently observed that the people are losing confidence in the authorities and are moving toward the opposition. Many people are joining the peshmerga ranks. Over the past few years, it has been observed that the people are increasingly acquiring arms to protect themselves.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU ARRIVES 17 JUNE

JN171854 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] His Excellency Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Amman this evening on a 3-day visit to Jordan, during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and high-ranking officials dealing with international issues of mutual interest, developments in the region and means to consolidate bilateral relations.

Welcoming the great guest were His Majesty King Husayn; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Senate President Bajat at-Talhuni; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; NCC Speaker Sulayman 'Arar; Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd; Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; ministers; the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Amman; high-ranking military and civilian officials; the Romanian ambassador and embassy staff in Amman; the Jordanian ambassador in Romania and Romanian nationals in Jordan.

The Romanian guest was accorded an official reception. A 21-gun salute was fired, and the band played the Jordanian and Romanian national anthems.

His Majesty King Husayn and his excellency the Romanian president inspected the guards of honor.

His Excellency President Ceausescu is accompanied by an official delegation, including a number of ministers and officials

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 17-18 JUNE

ADF-Army Clash Denied

NC171242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Security sources indicated that a local media source reported that a clash broke out this morning between the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] and the army in the Galerie Sim'an area. The truth is, security sources said, that a clash broke out when ADF members intercepted an armored patrol of invading Israeli forces advancing toward them. The patrol was forced to turn back. The Lebanese Army was not in any way involved in the clash.

An official source in the premier's office has denied a report carried by some media sources that a booby-trapped car was discovered near the residence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in Al-Basta. The source said the report is unfounded.

ADF Withdrawal Request Denied

JN171422 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1405 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Citing knowledgeable sources in Damascus, AFP reports that Syrian authorities last night turned down a request by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to withdraw Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] from Beirut and its suburbs.

According to the aforementioned sources, Syria believes the ADF have been deployed in accordance with an Arab summit resolution and that their continued deployment or withdrawal depends on an Arab summit conference. The sources added that the Syrians entered Lebanon upon the request of the legitimate government. The Syrians, according to the sources, believe President Ilyas Sarkis is not free now due to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

Israeli Shelling Reported

NC171746 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] At 1830 [1630 GMT] today, Israeli naval and ground artillery shelled Palestinian positions in the areas of Sabra, the sports city [stadium], and Al-Awza'i. Shelling was heard from Tallat Khaldah and the positions of the Palestine Liberation Army in the vicinity of the Kuwaiti Embassy. The shelling intensified for some time but eased 15 minutes later. Losses are not yet known but many fires have been seen in the areas subjected to the shelling.

Syrian forces entered the satellite [communications] station in Al-'Urbaniyah this afternoon, cut off transmission and planted mines in the vicinity.

At 1735, a number of artillery shells fell on sports city and neighboring areas.

Sidon To Be New Haddad Capital

NC171839 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Maj Sa'd Haddad, the leader of Free Lebanon, has received pledges of support from villages all over Lebanon. In An-Nabatiyah, delegations gathered from as far away as [place name indistinct] and declared their support for Major Haddad and for the Free Lebanese.

Major Haddad also outlined several new orders to be carried out if those villages decide to be part of Free Lebanon.

In an address to a crowd of over 2,000, Major Haddad said these villages will have to respect each other's religious beliefs, believe in a united Lebanon and must consistently demand that foreign elements in Lebanon leave. [Words indistinct] Lebanese administration, [words indistinct] local council of each town will be set up with police, taxation and services taken care of by them.

Major Haddad declared that all militias have now been disarmed in the area conquered by Israel. Only those joining the new Free Lebanese Army will be carrying weapons. Haddad also made a surprise announcement of the movement of the capital city of Free Lebanon from Marj 'Uyun to Sidon.

Major Haddad declared that the reorganization of Lebanon has already started and [words indistinct] area of Lebanon ruled and administered by Lebanese.

Israeli Actions Alleged

NC172200 Paris AFP in English 2153 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (AFP) -- The Israeli army is forcing Palestinian refugees in Lebanon to wear a big white X on their back, the Palestinian News Agency WAFA charged in a dispatch monitored here tonight. It said Palestinian civilians were separated from Lebanese and forbidden to go anywhere without a white X.

"That is what the army is doing that represents a Hebrew state conceived in the concentration camps and ghettos of Europe, where the Nazis forced Jews to wear a yellow star to distinguish them from Gentiles," WAFA commented.

It said Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has appealed for an international committee to be set up to investigate "Israeli crimes against the people of southern Lebanon."

Body of Haddad Officer Found

NC180639 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0550 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The body of one of Major Haddad's senior commanders has been found dismembered in one of the terrorists' command posts in Tyre. Abu Emil was captured when he [word indistinct] into the area in a jeep flying the Free Lebanese flag on the 3d day of the fighting. [Word indistinct] was badly injured (?3) months ago in the explosion of a car bomb in Beirut.

VOP on Clashes With Israelis

NC181057 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1020 GMT 18 Jun 82

[18 June statement issued by joint forces Central Command military spokesman]

[Text] The Zionist enemy resumed its violation of the cease-fire in an obvious way. At 0305 [0105 GMT] today, the enemy shelled the area of the Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda', the airport, the area of Al-Ghazzar and Burj al-Barajinah camp. The shelling included residential quarters in Beirut.

In 'Alayh area, the enemy's infantry tried to advance in the direction of the joint forces positions, which repulsed the advance and killed more than 10 enemy soldiers. The infrantry's assault came to a halt.

The Zionist enemy later tried again to send some vehicles in the direction of the joint forces positions, which courageously resisted the enemy, destroyed one vehicle and halted the advance.

Further on 18 June Fighting

NC181225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Before we turn to the political and diplomatic moves -- which were resumed early today -- we note the military situation remained explosive until noon today, when it began easing off gradually.

Israeli shelling engulfed the airport perimeter and nearby residential areas, such as Al-Laylaki, As-Sullum, Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Awza'i. This shelling was directed at these quarters from the Ad-Dawhah area, where Israeli forces are stationed, and from the ridges overlooking the airport in the east. The shelling also involved Syrian forces stationed in the ridges of Suq al-Gharb, Kayfun, Al-Qammatiyah, (Dmiqqin) and 'Ayn as-Sayyidah, where Syrian forces are stationed and had returned Israeli fire.

Israeli warships participated in the bombardment. Information received later said Israeli forces had tried to advance on 'Alayh, only to be thrown back and with losses.

Meanwhile, armed men were seen in the capital's streets. Furthermore, some barricades were set up all along the coast and in the downtown quarters as a precautionary measure.

Well-informed security sources have denied rumors that roads leading to Ash-Shiyah and Al-Ghubayrah via Qasqas have been cut off or mined. These sources said some sand barriers have been set up by armed men on these roads -- just like those all along the route to the Kuwaiti Embassy. Despite these barriers, the sources added, the roads are still passable.

JOINT FORCES SPOKESMAN SAYS PLO WILL NOT DISARM

NC180637 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] A source at the joint forces Central Command has commented on an enemy radio report regarding the [Israeli] Cabinet meeting last night, saying:

The Israeli military gang and the Israeli Cabinet know very well that no one can divest the joint Lebanese Nationalist and Palestinian forces of their arms. The lessons of the fierce confrontation battles have taught them how the heroes of the joint forces, the Amal movement and Syrian forces defend the honor of this nation and the sanctity of the land [words indistinct] and how they insist on keeping their arms, which draw the features of the free and dignified future for our people and nation.

PALESTINIAN SOURCE DENIES HABIB PROPOSALS REPORT

NC172008 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] At noon today, AFP attributed a report to informed political circles in Israel saying that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has proposed that the PLO abandon its arms and turn itself into a political movement. AFP added that Habib suggested that in return Israeli forces lift their siege of Palestinian camps in Beirut. These circles did not reveal the channels through which Philip Habib's proposals were communicated to the PLO.

An official Palestinian source has denied this report, describing it as part of the poisonous campaign against the Palestinian people.

SALAH KHALAF SAYS PLO REJECTED BEIRUT PROPOSAL

GF171631 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Jun 82 p 1

[17 June statement to AL-QABAS by PLO member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad]

[Text] The Lebanese Government has proposed to the [Palestinian] Resistance that the army enter Beirut to assume control and collect arms in return for Israeli withdrawal. However, the PLO told the legitimate government that those who are unable to protect B'abda Palace are unworthy of and cannot be trusted to take over in Beirut. It also informed the government that any call to put down arms is completely rejected by the resistance's command and the joint command and that a cease-fire will not be achieved as long as Israel does not withdraw from all Lebanese territory in accordance with the Security Council resolutions. We will not put down arms until Lebanon, Palestine and all other Arab territories are liberated.

'ARAFAT, AL-WAZZAN DISCUSS SITUATION 17 JUNE

NC180617 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met last night with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in the presence of Brothers Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Nayif Hawatimah, Hani al-Hasan and Abu az-Za'im. Discussion dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena under the present grave conditions.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MEETS U.S. ENVOY HABIB 17 JUNE

NC171308 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] President Ilyas Sarkis has met with U.S. envoy Philip Habib in the presence of Foreign Minister Butrus and U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper. They appraised various solutions and proposed ideas for delivering the country from the serious dilemma.

Habib also met with Prime Minister al-Wazzan at the Republican Palace. They discussed the current political contacts at various levels. The meeting was attended by Morris Draper and U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon.

Government sources said U.S. envoy Habib is continuing his contacts and it appears, according to the sources, that his contacts at this stage are centered on the situation in Beirut, to spare it from danger in general.

Habib also met with [Tourism] Minister Hamadah and Draper in the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzah.

WALID JUNBLATT MEETS HABIB, SARKIS 17 JUNE

NC171720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Following the obstacles that arose before the National Salvation Council, it transpired today that the council will hold its first meeting under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis now that Walid Junblatt has come from Al-Mukhtarah Palace and visited the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzah, accompanied by Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah and U.S. Embassy political adviser Ryan Crocker.

At the U.S. ambassador's residence, U.S. envoy Philip Habib met with Walid Junblatt and discussed the developments in Lebanon since the Israeli invasion began and the views and proposals put forward for rescuing the country from the tragedy it has been suffering for 7 years now.

At 1715, President Sarkis received Walid Junblatt. The meeting continued until 1800. After the meeting, Junblatt left without making any statement.

Meanwhile, [Lebanese Forces Commander] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil arrived at the residence of the U.S. ambassador and met for the third time with Philip Habib. They discussed the views and proposals put forward for rescuing Lebanon.

AFP Report on Meeting

NC171801 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Beirut, June 17 (AFP) -- Lebanese leftist leader and Druze community chief Walid Junblatt met for an hour today with Lebanon's President Ilyas Sarkis to discuss the formation of a Committee of National Salvation. Following their talks he told AFP that he was maintaining his refusal to serve on such a committee in its present form.

Mr Junblatt held talks at his home in Al-Mukhtarah, in the Israeli-occupied Ash-Shuf mountains, with American Ambassador Robert Dillon and presidential envoy Philip Habib before proceeding by American Embassy car to Al-Yarzah, also held by the Israelis, to meet Mr Sarkis. After the meeting Mr Junblatt left for west Beirut escorted by four Lebanese Army vehicles.

Mr Junblatt had for the past three days refused to enter any such discussions, saying the proposed committee did not represent all political points of view. He reiterated to AFP today that he particularly objected to the inclusion of rightist-Christian militia leader Bashir al-Jumayyil as sole representative of the Maronite-Christian community. It had been hoped that Mr Junblatt's about-face could salvage the chances for a political solution and save predominantly Palestinian west Beirut from a catastrophic attack.

According to a reliable source, Mr Junblatt also wanted to meet with former President Sulayman Frangiyah and Member of Parliament Raymond Iddim, both Maronite Christian opponents of Mr al-Jumayyil's rightist Christian militia. A sufficiently representative committee, if achieved, [word indistinct] strong enough to negotiate a solution with Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces still on Lebanese soil. There has been particular pressure to succeed from the Palestinians, who are gradually retreating to heavily populated areas of west Beirut in the face of Israeli offensives.

Meanwhile, fighting continued today between Palestinian-leftists and Israelis, with Palestinians repelling an Israeli advance along the Kayfun-Suq al-Gharb line, the Palestinian News Agency WAFA reported.

AFP Interviews Junblatt

NC172013 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, June 17 (AFP) -- Walid Junblatt, head of the Lebanese left and Druze community, today called for international reaction to the devastation created by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In an exclusive interview with Agence France-Presse, Mr Junblatt appealed to world public opinion to "become aware of the degree of destruction and the number of casualties in the cities of Tyre and Saida (Sidon), as well in Beirut and everywhere else." "No peace operation over Galilee could justify such actions," he said, expressing dismay at "the total silence of the Arabs" in this context.

"All the massacres of Palestinians will only delay" the final settlement of the problem, he said, adding that "the rights of the Palestinians on the West Bank and in Gaza must be considered." In the present leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," he said, "Israel and the United States had someone moderate to talk to. They have missed the bus."

He was continuing his refusal to participate in a committee of national salvation, as proposed in its present form by President Ilyas Sarkis. His participation, Mr Junblatt said, was conditional on the committee being widened to include other Christian and Moslem representatives. He said that both Mr Sarkis and U.S. special envoy Philip Habib had been informed of this and he was awaiting their replies.

Junblatt Seeks Beirut Guarantee

NC130750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Efforts are being made to ensure a meeting of the National Salvation Council, after Walid Junblatt yesterday met with Philip Habib. Junblatt then went to the Republican Palace and met with President Ilyas Sarkis, without making any statement. However, it has been learned that Junblatt asked for guarantees that Beirut will not be overrun and for the expansion of the council.

Meanwhile, political quarters expect the National Salvation Council to meet today and the likelihood that subsequent discussions will deal with any demand [matlab] tending to foster salvation.

BUTRUS MEETS WITH UK, FRENCH AMBASSADORS

NC171836 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today met with the British ambassador to Lebanon. After the meeting, the ambassador said: We reviewed the general situation in light of the serious developments in Lebanon. The foreign minister informed me that he will not be able to respond to the invitation he received to visit Britain at the end of this month.

Minister Butrus then received French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry and reviewed with him all the local and international moves regarding the events in Lebanon. After the meeting, the French ambassador said: This visit was a continuation of the task carried out by Francois Guttman, special envoy of French President Mitterrand, in Beirut, during which he gave a message to President Ilyas Sarkis. We reviewed the broad lines of the message which contains the French Government's complete support for Lebanon and the efforts being exerted by the Lebanese Government to deal with the internal political situation in light of the serious events which developed in the wake of the Israeli invasion.

The French ambassador added: We also discussed the basic aim of ensuring peace in Beirut and the withdrawal of all the foreign armed forces as soon as possible within the framework of remedying this serious situation.

SALAM CALLS FOR MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN COOPERATION

NC171922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Today, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam appealed to the Lebanese to rise above sensitivities and try in every way to rescue what remains of devastated Lebanon. Prime Minister Salam said: The Christians are responding with us today and, like the Muslims, they reject the aggression against the homeland. He emphasized that [Lebanese Forces Commander] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil is responding with him and that the Palestinian Resistance is also responding with him in the interest of Lebanon.

Prime Minister Salam, who was speaking on a television program, believed that the more the Palestinians safeguard Lebanon's interests the more they would safeguard their own interests. He said that it is permissible to level security accusations against the Palestinians today. He pointed out that efforts have so far succeeded in checking any harm to Beirut. He appealed to everybody -- people and government -- to stand in one line. He renewed his call on the need for the Lebanese Army to enter Beirut, emphasizing that the Palestinians do not oppose this.

Prime minister Salam said: We in Lebanon are experiencing difficult circumstances and we must try in every way to rescue what has remained of devastated Lebanon. Every loyal Lebanese must try to do so, certainly, together with the president; the prime minister; the U.S. envoy, who had asked to meet me; with the Lebanese Front and those responsible for it and with everyone with whom I can cooperate. There are no barriers.

Prime Minister Salam went on to say: We must continue our work to end this treacherous aggression against Lebanese territory and for this reason Muslims and Christians must cooperate.

HADDAD SETS TERMS FOR COOPERATION WITH BEIRUT

NC180828 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] In an atmosphere full of freedom and the joy of reunion, Major Haddad, [at a meeting in An-Nabatiyah yesterday], summed up in five conditions the demands of Free Lebanon and the Free Lebanese from any Lebanese Government which really wants to win the confidence of the Free Lebanese and save Lebanon.

On behalf of all Free Lebanese and the gathering, Major Haddad affirmed Free Lebanon's insistence on the fulfillment of these conditions without yielding on any of them. These are:

1. The Syrians and the swindlers [the Palestinians] must be requested officially to leave Lebanon.

2. A peace treaty must be signed and mutual recognition must be declared with the State of Israel.

3. The present relations of cooperation existing between Israel and Free Lebanon must be maintained. Free passage between the two states with only an identity card required by the citizens of the two states will be maintained.

4. The protection of the areas of Free Lebanon will be ensured by a Free Lebanese Army made up of the citizens of these areas.

5. Absolute priority in all spheres must be given by the state to the areas of Free Lebanon.

AL-BIQA' DEPUTIES REJECT PARTITIONING SUGGESTION

NC161258 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Defense Minister Joseph Skaf today confirmed that he informed U.S. envoy Philip Habib that the Al-Biqa' deputies reject any settlement that would be at the expense of the Al-Biqa', the south, the north or any area of Lebanon.

Answering a question, Minister Skaf said: Although we in Lebanon are now living through a difficult, critical and fateful phase, we still insist on our rejection of Israeli or any occupation. We insist on safeguarding every inch of Lebanon and we reject any settlement that would be at the expense of the Al-Biqa', the south, the north, or any area of Lebanon.

Minister Skaf concluded by saying: We have informed Habib that we reject the statement of the Israeli ambassador in Washington about partitioning any area in Lebanon. Lebanon, which has suffered occupations in the past, cannot possibly be anything but sovereign, free and independent on every inch of its territory.

KHADDAM RECEIVES CUBA'S MALMIERCA 17 JUNE

JN171259 Damascus Domestic Servic in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca at 1230 today. Faruq ash-Shar! minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Cuban ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

The talks dealt with the current international situation, especially the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and bilateral relations. Malmierca arrived in Damascus earlier this morning and made a statement in which he said his visit to Syria is an assertion of the solidarity of the Cuban Government and people with the struggle being waged by Syria, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people in the face of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He pointed out that this invasion comes within the context of the chain of Israeli aggression against both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in order to achieve the expansionist Zionist aims in the region, strike at the Palestinian Revolution and undermine the Lebanese people's steadfastness.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN172026 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2017 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jun (SANA) -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Damascus at 2100 today on a visit to Syria to hold talks with Syrian officials. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; [name indistinct], director of the Asia desk at the Foreign Ministry; Musbah Dalati, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Meets With Amal Official

GF180626 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met with Abu Hisham, deputy leader of [Lebanon's] Amal movement and its spokesman, in Damascus last night. They discussed the situation in Lebanon following the recent treacherous aggression by Zionist forces.

SYRIAN, IRANIAN DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET 17 JUNE

GF180744 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting was held in Damascus last night between Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas and his Iranian counterpart, Colonel Salimi. They discussed the good relations and bilateral cooperation between Iran and Syria.

The Iranian political-military delegation visited Zaynab's shrine last night. When it arrived at the shrine, the delegation was received by Syrian, Iraqi and Iranian Muslims. Encouraging the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran who have volunteered in the war against the aggressor Zionists to deal fatal blows to the enemies of God and Islam, Foreign Minister Velayati expressed hope that the Islamic forces will be able to defeat the Zionist enemy and expel him from Lebanon and subsequently liberate Palestine and Jerusalem.

Foreign Minister Velayati and Defense Minister Colonel Salimi arrived in Damascus last night at the head of a high-ranking political-military delegation. They were received at the airport by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and senior officials.

IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS HOLD MARCH IN DAMASCUS

GF180823 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Iranian Muslim fighters held a large demonstration in Damascus last night as they were marching through the city's streets toward Zaynab's shrine. They chanted in Arabic: "Death to the United States; Death to Zionism; O Muslims, unite; and Victory to Islam!" The heroes of Islam carried pictures of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, and flags of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which they distributed among the Syrian people. Upon arriving at the precinct of Zaynab's shrine, they were warmly welcomed with the chant of "God is great" by Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan Muslims living in Syria. They were chanting revolutionary slogans. After visiting Zaynab's tomb they all held prayers. A large congregation took part in the Komeyl prayers and everyone prayed to Almighty God to grant a long life to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution and protector of the world's oppressed, and to allow the Muslim fighters to be victorious against the aggressor Zionist forces and to bring about a speedy overthrow of the regime of the agent Saddam.

ARAB VOLUNTEERS WELCOMED BY GOVERNMENT

JN171328 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The SANA political editor has learned that Syria has welcomed and continues to welcome Arab volunteers from any Arab country who would like to participate in the honor of fighting alongside their Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in Lebanon. The political editor also has learned that with regard to any aid arriving from any side to assist our kinfolk in Lebanon, Syria will do its utmost to forward this aid to our Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

BA'TH PARTY NATIONAL, REGIONAL COMMANDS MEET

JN171940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Ba'th Party National Command has held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party. The meeting dealt with the military actions and political contacts that have taken place since the beginning of the Israeli aggression.

The Ba'th Party Regional Command also held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party. The meeting dealt with the military actions and political contacts that have taken place since the beginning of the aggression against Lebanon.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL FRONT SUPPORTS AL-ASAD

JN172316 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2245 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Central Command of the Progressive National Front has held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad. During the meeting, the president reviewed military actions and political contacts following the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. A review was made of the combat activities between our heroic forces and the Zionist enemy from the beginning of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon on 4 June 1982. A review was also made of political contacts with Arab and international quarters. The front's Central Command hailed the valor of our heroic armed forces and praised the glowing battles waged by our land and air forces. The Central Command proudly praised our people's high national spirit, their national unity and their stand behind the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and our armed forces. The Central Command expressed its appreciation for President Hafiz al-Asad, praised his wise leadership of the battle and reiterated Syria's adherance to its principled stand and its determination to foil the hostile U.S. and Zionist plots against the Arab nation and its central cause: Palestine.

CABINET MEETS TO CONSIDER HABIB PROPOSAL

TA171539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet is now meeting in Jerusalem for another of its sessions this week. In this session a report was given on the latest political moves for resolving the Lebanon crisis. We will now go to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at the prime minister's office.

[Schiffer -- live] U.S. envoy Philip Habib is asking Israel for a 48-hour period in which all fighting will be stopped in the Beirut area. These hours may enable Mr Habib to achieve an arrangement by which the terrorists will agree to disarm and their leaders will be able to leave Beirut.

This dramatic political development was preceded by feverish contacts between former Lebanese presidents and the terrorist leaders. In these indirect contacts between the terrorists and the United States this settlement took shape. It appears the terrorists' situation in Beirut is very bad; it has become clear to them that only the United States can rescue them from annihilation and destruction.

The Cabinet has met for an extraordinary session in order to give Israel's response. The question being discussed is whether Israel will agree to comply with Habib's request, who promises that the terrorists are ready to stop all military activity, or whether the siege and encirclement will tighten and there will be no negotiations, even indirect ones, with the terrorist organizations. It cannot be known how the Cabinet will decide. The chief of staff was cited this morning as saying the deal being proposed by the PLO is a last-minute strategem designed to save what remains of the terrorists trapped in the city. Perhaps, he said, we are witnessing the opening to a political settlement.

Session Ends

TA171659 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1655 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] About an hour ago the Cabinet ended its session and (?discussed) the appeal by U.S. envoy Philip Habib to cease all military hostilities around Beirut for 48 hours. No official statement was released at the end of the session, but government sources have said that the well-known Israeli position has elements that are favorable to the U.S. request. At this stage it is not yet known whether the Cabinet has accepted any resolution categorically, but Israeli sources have noted that the very fact that the United States has come out with a request indicates that a fundamental change has occurred in the political situation in Lebanon.

Further on Session

TA171730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1725 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] In a special session held today, the Cabinet consolidated a position stating that Israel is continuing to observe the cease-fire on all fronts, including Beirut. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that in this resolution the Cabinet responded to the request submitted by Philip Habib that Israel agree to halt hostile activities in Beirut as well, to allow him to reach a political arrangement with the encircled terrorists in town. To repeat, the Cabinet has decided that Israel will continue to maintain the cease-fire, and IDF units will react only if attacked.

Begin Not Intervening

TA172201 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2152 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin is not dealing with or intervening in the Cabinet's deliberations regarding the proposals submitted to it today by U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Our correspondent Dan Raviv learned this from the prime minister's spokesman in New York this evening. Earlier it had been reported that before and after the Cabinet meeting there were telephone contacts between the prime minister in New York and his deputy, Simha Ehrlich, and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in Jerusalem.

Cabinet Position Reported

TA171923 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1910 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet is inclined to comply with the appeal made by U.S. envoy Philip Habib to stop the fighting in Beirut for 2 days in order to permit him to conduct quiet negotiations with the Lebanese authorities -- and indirectly with the PLO -- for a temporary arrangement for the stabilization of the cease-fire in Lebanon. The Cabinet held an extraordinary session in Jerusalem this evening to discuss Philip Habib's request.

Before the Cabinet convened -- and even after that, there were telephone contacts between the prime minister in New York and his deputy, Simha Ehrlich, and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in Jerusalem. Here is a report our correspondent Yoram Ronen filed from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem about an hour ago:

[Begin videotape] Practically speaking, this evening the Cabinet displayed a clear inclination to accept Philip Habib's request to cease hostilities in Beirut for 48 hours. However, officially no announcement was made on a new resolution. The Cabinet believed that it could base itself on earlier decisions it made, where we complied with the cease-fire -- at least twice -- and announced that the IDF will not fire unless fired at.

This phraseology makes it possible to officially comply with Philip Habib's request without going beyond previous Cabinet decisions. The prime minister may address himself to this at a later stage in New York. Meanwhile people in Jerusalem believe Philip Habib's appeal indicates the PLO is completely disconnected from the front and will be ready to negotiate a new political arrangement in Lebanon.

Philip Habib believes it is possible to bring about the laying down of arms by the PLO as part of this new political arrangement which the United States will initiate in the next few days or weeks. [end videotape]

Our correspondent adds that it looks as though the U.S. envoy will not arrive in Israel before the prime minister returns from the United States next week. Habib will probably participate in the meeting between President Reagan and the prime minister scheduled for next Monday in Washington.

Habib Proposal Accepted

TA180448 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0410 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Israel is not prepared to promise Secretary of State Haig that it will use its influence with the Christians in Lebanon to get them to cease their activity against the terrorist organizations in Beirut. Israel nevertheless has agreed to allow Philip Habib to try to reach some agreement in Lebanon in the coming 48 hours. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports from the studio about the details of the U.S. secretary of state's message, as discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, and about Israel's response.

[Schiffer -- live] The 48 hours Philip Habib asked for in an attempt to lead to the disarming of the terrorist organizations in Beirut will begin at noon [1000 GMT]. The arms will be handed over to the Lebanese Army and the leaders of the terrorist organizations will leave the Lebanese capital. The Cabinet decision enables Mr Habib to continue with his efforts but Israel expresses reservations about some of the demands [drishot] included in Mr Haig's message.

The U.S. secretary of state demanded [tava] that Israel exert its influence on the Phalangists so that they too will cease hostilities against the terrorists in Beirut. The Cabinet answered: We are not responsible for actions of the Christians. Also emphasized: Israel does not give the United States the go-ahead to conduct negotiations with the PLO. As the prime minister said, if our forces are attacked, we will respond in kind. Secretary Haig also requested [biqesh] that if the hostilities are renewed Israel react with maximum restraint.

What is the background for the U.S. secretary of state's appeal? First, it is the desire for a speedy U.S. achievement which will lead to stabilizing the cease-fire in Lebanon and the fear of the U.S. administration that Israel will ultimately occupy Beirut in its desire to destroy the terrorist commands and capture the leaders of the terrorist organizations. The United States wants a definite withdrawal of the IDF from the Beirut suburbs if the terrorists lay down their arms. The Cabinet agreement is that all positions in Lebanon should be held onto until a comprehensive settlement is achieved.

BEGIN 'DETERMINED' TO REMOVE ALL FOREIGN FORCES

TA180914 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Jun 82 pp 1, 11

[Report by Yosef Harif and Razi Guterman]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Begin, who declared before his meeting today with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Israel will not give in to any pressure, held consultations late last night. Mr Begin told MA'ARIV that Israel is determined that no foreign forces will be left in Lebanon.

It has been learned from a reliable source here that Menahem Begin told Habib that in his opinion Habib should suggest that President Sarkis -- whose government invited the Syrians to come into Lebanon at the time -- cancel this "invitation" and demand they leave Lebanon.

Envoy Habib said he intends to suggest to Sarkis that "all foreign elements" be removed from Lebanon. In the meantime it has been made clear that in contacts made by Habib this week in Lebanon he diverted from what was agreed on in his talks with Begin in Jerusalem. This apparently is the subject of dispute and it is the reason for the frequent contacts between Secretary Haig and Ambassador Arens, and through him with the prime minister. Israeli circles in New York found out yesterday that Secretary Haig expressed anger over the fact that Israel was not able to keep secret the delicate and secret negotiations with the Lebanese Government, particularly on subjects dealing with the status of the PLO.

The prime minister told MA'ARIV that Israel insists that the Lebanese Government not allow foreign forces to remain and this includes the terrorists. He added: "We know what is good for us and after the many sacrifices we have made we will not agree to any arrangement that allows the terrorists to remain in Lebanon in their former position." He expressed the hope that an agreement would be reached within a couple of weeks and that the IDF reservists will then be released.

But according to sources the Israeli Embassy in the United States, which is conducting the contacts with the U.S. administration, there is little chance of reaching an understanding with the United States on all points.

This is because Israel demands the immediate withdrawal of the Syrians from Lebanon as a condition for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, while the United States is suggesting a gradual Syrian and Israeli withdrawal in a "disengagement agreement" it is proposing. The prime minister has categorically rejected this proposal.

Menahem Begin has also rejected Habib's suggestion to ignore Major Haddad's special standing and to take away his control over the enclave in southern Lebanon. Begin thinks Haddad has a special status and Israel will not agree to turn its back on him. He is reserving the right to offer a detailed agreement concerning the status of Haddad and his men.

BEGIN: IDF TO EVACUATE LEBANON IN FEW WEEKS

TA172305 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2250 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister has said the IDF will evacuate Lebanon within a few weeks, but he noted that a primary condition for this evacuation is the establishment of an independent government in Beirut. Begin said if the Israeli forces remain in Lebanon for a longer period, this will be the enemies' fault. In this he was referring to the PLO and the Syrian forces in Lebanon. Our soldiers should return home as soon as possible; they were not sent to Lebanon to remain there, Begin said in a meeting of the conference of Jewish presidents in New York.

The prime minister, whose remarks were interrupted twice by loud applause from those attending the meeting, said the Israeli operation in Lebanon has achieved its main objective: guaranteeing the security of the settlements in northern Israel from PLO attacks. Not a single katyusha will ever fall on this region, he declared. In declaring that the situation in Lebanon before the IDF operation will never be restored, Begin stated that we will evacuate our forces in a few weeks, if possible.

Rejects Pressure

TA180602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0515 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Shalom Qital report from New York -- recorded]

[Text] The prime minister plans to meet with two Christian Lebanese leaders who are now in the United States. The meeting has not yet been finally coordinated but it will probably take place toward the end of the week in New York or at the beginning of next week in Washington. As for tonight's appearance before the United Jewish Appeal: Israel will not submit to friendly pressure, the prime minister said. We already have problems, he said, which may still be compounded. On the eve of his meeting with Secretary of State Haig he hinted about difficulties:

[Begin recording in English] And I would suggest to anybody who may think about using or exercising pressure on Israel not to try, because we are not going to succumb to it. May I tell you something absolutely personal: I broke a leg but my knee is unbent. [applause] [end Begin recording]

Israel will withdraw from Lebanon, but not before appropriate security arrangements have been taken and only when no katyushas remain poised to strike our northern settlements, Begin said. He added an independent government must be established in Lebanon that will not permit foreign forces in Lebanon. Israel will then withdraw its forces, Menahem Begin said: We do not want even 1 centimeter of Lebanese soil.

In a tough speech interrupted by applause from time to time, the prime minister described the "Peace for Galilee" campaign, described the downing of 100 MiG's and the destruction of 400 enemy tanks. He said the IDF dealt in a humanitarian manner with the civilian population and described a debate among the soldiers on the eve of the Sidon occupation and the great reluctance to harm civilians.

SHAMIR ON POSSIBLE FRENCH ROLE IN LEBANON

PM171457 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jun 82 p 6

[Jacques Amalric interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Paris -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] There is now talk in Jerusalem of a multinational force which would have the job of controlling a part of Lebanon now occupied by the Israeli army. Is it true that Israel intends to ask France to take part in that force?

[Answer] It is possible. If there is a desire to create such a force to ensure that the terrorists do not renew their attacks, France could play a role -- so could the United States, which is anxious for a solution. We have already had consultations with it, and Mr Begin, who is visiting Washington, will continue those negotiations.

[Question] Should such a force be under the UN aegis or independent of the United Nations?

[Answer] We would prefer it to be outside the United Nations because the United Nations always acts against us. There is an automatic majority always ready to condemn Israel. For instance, look at the Sinai force -- although it was set up in different conditions.

[Question] In your view, how long will it take to deploy that force? Are you thinking in terms of weeks, months or years?

[Answer] It could all happen very quickly if we are shown some goodwill. It must be clear that we will not remain in Beirut and Lebanon any longer than necessary. Our soldiers want to come home.

[Question] Before leaving will you try to install a government which is favorable to you?

[Answer] No, no. All we want is for Lebanon to be free from any foreign occupying force. I say this in full knowledge of the various opinions that exist in Lebanese society.

[Question] Your very presence is bound to have an influence on the formation of that government.

[Answer] No, we will not exert any influence.

[Question] According to many eyewitness reports between 4,000 and 6,000 PLO fighters are entrenched in west Beirut. What are you going to do? Are you going to attack them? Are you going to demand their surrender? Will you allow them to leave discreetly for Syria?

[Answer] You know, I am not on the spot, and I do not know the military plans. All we want is to stop military operations immediately if the others stop them.

[Question] Do you want to take Mr 'Arafat prisoner?

[Answer] I repeat that I am not on the spot. Individuals are not the most important consideration. The most important thing is to stop the terrorist activities.

[Question] Jerusalem has announced that you have taken several thousand PLO prisoners. What are you going to do with them?

[Answer] This is the first time we have been in this situation: We will have to decide. We will question them first. At present I do not know what we are going to do with them. You know that those prisoners include non-Palestinians -- Europeans and Asians. We have also captured many documents on international terrorism. We will reveal all that at the appropriate time.

[Question] Will you demand the departure of all the Palestinians now living in Lebanon?

[Answer] No, not at all. We must find a modus vivendi. We are struggling against the terrorist organization.

No Second Palestinian State

[Question] On what do you differ most from France?

[Answer] We have a major difference of opinion as regards the establishment of a second Palestinian state, which we oppose. It is not to advocate the creation of such a state because the Palestinian Arab population already has a state -- Jordan. It is King Husayn who constantly reiterates that the Jordanian people and the Palestinian people are from the same people. A PLO state a few kilometers from Jerusalem would be a mortal threat to the Israeli State because it would be a base for constant aggression.

[Question] Is that the official Israeli position?

[Answer] It is not really the official position but it is a description of the present situation. That does not mean we have unfriendly intentions toward King Husayn.

[Question] He does not seem to be very convinced of that!

[Answer] That is why I am explaining it.

[Question] Do you now think the autonomy negotiations are completely pointless?

[Answer] No, not at all. On the contrary those negotiations must be rapidly resumed and after the considerable weakening of the PLO it will be easier to succeed because the moderate elements will no longer be under pressure from that terrorist organization.

[Question] Will you agree to a continued Syrian military presence?

[Answer] Syria was not the target of this operation. We had to take action against the Syrians because the Syrian Army was protecting PLO fighters in some places. But we do not have many problems with Syria.

[Question] How do you explain the USSR's silence during the fighting?

[Answer] We cannot really speak of silence. There have been statements but I prefer to refrain from saying anything and not to analyze that attitude.

Returns From Paris, Comments

TA171824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1745 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Freddy Eytan -- at Ben-Gurion Airport -- live]

[Eytan] Less than an hour ago Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived here at the VIP lounge at Ben-Gurion Airport from Paris. He will read a short statement and afterwards will answer reporters' questions.

[Shamir] Good evening. My visit to Pairs was to have been a reciprocal visit, an ordinary one, but took on special significance following the special events during the past weeks regarding the Peace for Galilee Operation. There was a special importance to the appearance of a representative of the State of Israel at this time in Paris, one of the important capitals of Europe, in order to explain the positions and motives of Israel to the French Government, to the French people and to French Jewry.

As to the political discussions, I met with the French external relations minister, with the French interior minister, Gaston Defferre and the French president, Francois Mitterrand. In these discussions I explained Israel's positions and the motives that led to the decision to undertake the Peace for Galilee Operation. I presented Israel's thoughts concerning a political resolution for the region's problems and that will perhaps also contribute to resolving the special problems of Lebanon. As is known, there is in France a special interest in Lebanon, in all that is connected with that country and many in France hope that the Peace for Galilee Operation will contribute to resolving the difficult problems of that state. I heard the opinions of my interlocutors about our cooperation and we also held a deeper discussion on the fundamental problems that constitute a part of our political struggle, and I had the feeling that if the French Government were to be asked by the Lebanese Government it would be ready to discuss its participation in a political solution.

The special situation that has come about in the recent days attached special importance to the communications aspect of the visit. I made many appearances before the media, on television, on radio. I was interviewed by journalists from daily newspapers and weeklies and I met with many representatives of French Jewry. It gave me great pleasure to learn of their support for Israel, their absolute solidarity, their identification with Israel during these hours. I hope I strengthened their spirit as well as that of our many friends in France in the face of the waves of hostile propaganda visible there.

[Question] There is harsh criticism in the French media of the Israeli Government and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has even said that Israel's policy is suicidal. Can you tell us this evening if you succeeded, in spite of the criticism, in convincing the French president, Francois Mitterrand, that France should indeed set up the multinational force in Lebanon, with U.S. funding?

[Answer] We did not go into details. But as I have said -- I cannot really speak on their behalf -- but I left with the feeling that if the Lebanese Government appeals to the French Government, the French Government will examine the possibility of French participation in a force like this that will resolve the problems.

[Question] That is to say, most of the troops of the multinational force will be from France?

[Answer] I did not say that. Participation was discussed, and I did not have the authority to propose anything, but they will be ready to discuss participation if they are asked to do so by the Government of Lebanon.

BEN-ME'IR COMMENTS ON LEBANON SITUATION, SYRIA

TA172123 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2110 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Israel is prepared to let the Syrian Army have free passage to leave Lebanon. This was stated this evening by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir in a lecture he gave at the Tel Aviv Zoa House. He said about 6,000 to 8,000 armed PLO members have remained in Beirut and that they are surrounded. Dr Ben Me'ir said under such conditions they cannot survive for long as they cannot get assistance.

The deputy foreign minister said Israel does not want to remain in Lebanon, nor does it want Lebanese territory. But it will not leave a political vacuum in Lebanon as the European countries want it to do. Israel, Dr Ben-Me'ir said, now has good political conditions for future deliberations and Israel is greatly interested in Lebanon's future.

He added that over the last 2 days there were no casualties among the IDF soldiers in Lebanon, stating that half of the IDF casualties in the fighting were incurred due to Syrian fire. About the casualties among the Lebanese population, the deputy foreign minister said 80 percent of the villages were not hit and that only Tyre and Sidon were hit since the PLO built its fortifications there. He added that Israel did not treat the civilian population in Lebanon as King Husayn or President al-Asad did when they bombed the Palestinian areas from a distance, not risking their soldiers' lives.

AMBASSADOR ON POSSIBILITY OF EEC SANCTIONS

TA171027 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to Belgium Yitzhaq Minerbi, who is also in charge of Israel's relations with the EEC, said he has received no official report on the intention of EEC bodies to impose economic sanctions on Israel. Speaking to our correspondent Razi Barqay, Minerbi was reacting to press reports that the EEC is about to react emphatically to Israel's actions in Lebanon.

Belgian Officials Comment

TA171758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Contrary to what was reported previously, the foreign ministers of the EEC have no intention of announcing steps against Israel next week for the war in Lebanon. Officials in the Belgian External Affairs Ministry have told our correspondent Tzvi Lidar that the foreign ministers will not discuss the Lebanon crisis during their meeting in Luxembourg next week but will only listen to a report on the subject by the president of the Council of Ministers. The EEC apparently would like to await the results of the political moves now taking place concerning Lebanon. In 10 days the heads of the EEC countries will meet in Brussels for their semiannual meeting and there will also be a discussion of Middle East affairs including Lebanon.

MODA'I REACTS TO BRITISH CRITICISM ON LEBANON

TA171830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1810 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Yitzhaq Moda'i has said the reaction of the British Government to the Peace for Galilee Operation is hostile. He said this at a news conference he called in London this evening. The British Government is not aware of all the facts pertaining to the operation, nor is it so interested in knowing them. Mr Moda'i will not meet with any representative of the British Government. Our correspondent in London Shim'on Tessler talked to Moda'i:

[Begin recording] [Question] Minister Moda'i, you read a summary of the interview British Foreign Secretary Pym granted British television last night. What, in fact, is our reaction to this?

[Answer] First of all, this is not the British style; it is hostile in content as well as form. It probably reflects correctly the position of the British foreign secretary, perhaps also that of the British Government. At any rate, thank goodness we do not accept directives -- and certainly not advice -- from the British Government in anything that has to do with the security of the State of Israel. We take action in accordance with Israel's security needs. We will not shy away from all sorts of insinuations inherent in all sorts of responses to questions that are at least partially given in advance.

To the point in question, it is obvious from even the face of things that the honorable British secretary is not in possession of either basic or updated information. He subsequently formed theses for himself, or in fact replied to theses or data that are totally unfounded.

[Question] The import and significance of Pym's style and the kind of things he said lies probably in a very hostile European position vis-a-vis Israel as a result of everything that is taking place. What, in fact, is our political response to this position?

[Answer] Referring to the Peace for Galilee Operation, there are great differences or nuances between the positions of the various countries. To my deep regret Great Britain is the leader among those who harbor an extremist and clear anti-Israeli stand. That is for reasons of their own, but ones of which we are aware as well. I hope that when things get cleared up all these answers will be found to be insubstantial, not to the point and unauthorized because facts in the field will be speaking for themselves. I doubt it very much that the British foreign secretary is actually interested in knowing the facts, and I am judging by the kinds of answers he gave. Nonetheless, we will spare no effort to present the facts, which include both political, military and human facts, and bring them to the attention of any public we are able to reach. It may be that in Britain, if indeed this is the British Government's official position, we will have to reach the ears of the British population by other means and not through formal government channels. [end recording]

IDF'S LEVI ON 'STABILIZATION' OF CONTACT LINE

TA171544 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1530 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Interview with Deputy Chief of Staff Maj Gen Moshe Levi by Doron Rosenblum outside Beirut on 17 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Levi] Our forces are blocking the entrance routes to Beirut and are not permitting the terrorists to have the freedom of action they would have liked to have. Toward the east we have a contact line [qav maga'] with forces comprising terrorists and Syrians. In essence, this line has been stabilized and there have hardly been any incidents here, except for minor localized incidents that occur from time to time, and recently these have been eliminated.

[Question] How do you assess the cooperation between us and the Christian forces in town?

[Answer] Our force reached here as part of the Peace for Calilee Operation. The forces arrived from the south, making their way, deploying in the places they have conquered, and this is where they are located now. The problem of cooperation is subsequently unnecessary in that sense.

[Question] Finally, what is your personal impression of the city? How do you see it?

[Answer] Well, my personal impression of Beirut can focus on various aspects. The city is very beautiful. I talked to friends some time ago and I told them this is a beautiful city, and they corrected me: very beautiful. I think this is true.

All of a sudden, the city is experiencing a whole host of ways of life. On the one hand it is very vivid, active city living its life as though nothing has happened whereas on the other hand there is a line of contact [qav maga'] among all sorts of forces. At any moment an outbreak of violence could occur, which no doubt creates both military tension and a very acute impression.

ALMOG: NAVAL ROLE SIGNIFICANT IN LEBANON

TA172156 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2025 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] [no dateline received] In the Peace for Galilee Operation there was for the first time massive and intensive naval activity to help defeat the enemy on land. The navy carried out with perfection all that it was charged with doing. This was stated today by the commander of the navy, Rear Adm Ze'ev Almog.

In order to completely integrate the fighting with ground forces, said Rear Admiral Almog, we put all types of vessels into action. Commandos established a beachhead and wiped out two terrorist squads that were moving toward the landing area. We landed paratrooper and armored forces, heavy vehicles and used hundreds of vessels. We fired from the missile boats at coastal targets -- cannon positions and armored vehicles -- in order to clear the advance axis of the ground forces, while at sea the Daburs continued to carry out ongoing security missions.

[Question] What is the effectiveness of the missile boats' firing at coastal targets?

[Answer] The missile boats fired at coastal targets both on their own initiative and in response to requests by armored and infantry forces to strike enemy forces interfering with their northward advance. With the boats' cannon we fired shells at a high rate. From a horizontal angle we hit terrorist positions, their vehicles, cannon and weapons stockpiles. All this was done with great intensity of fire and with great precision.

[Question] What contribution to the overall war effort was made by the landing of forces by sea?

[Answer] When it became clear to the terrorists that a substantial armored force was in their hinterland it created a feeling of encirclement and a feeling of being cut off and reduced their fighting spirit. The axes of movement toward the fighting were most difficult. By the sea landings our forces were already in the forward stages of fighting in the enemy's hinterland while at the same time they flanked the city of Sidon from the north. This move contributed to reducing our forces' casualties and to bringing about a quick conclusion to the fighting in the landing area.

We landed large forces near the Zahrani River, north of Sidon, forces that surrounded the city in which there were hundreds of terrorists. This move enabled the armored forces to advance northward more quickly. Part of the landing forces moved southward and attacked the terrorists from a point they did not expect.

[Question] How do you explain the fact that in contrast to the air force the Syrian Navy did not initiate any attacks?

[Answer] We were prepared for the possibility that the Syrian Navy would leave its ports. Apparently the Syrian Navy was deterred. This should be attributed to the results of the naval battles in the Yom Kippur war. These battles left a deep imprint on the Syrian Navy. By our readiness for attacks by Syrian vessels we secured the fighting area.

[Question] In the light of the Peace for Galilee Operation's lessons should there be a broadening and innovation of [hidush] the amphibious navy?

[Answer] The war confirmed the vital need for landing craft. However, I must stress that without missile boats, submarines and Daburs and without sea commandos the freedom of action of the landing craft cannot possibly be ensured and it is impossible to protect the beaches and take the war to the enemy.

[Question] What was the greatest moment of the navy's operation during the Lebanese campaign?

[Answer] The moment the landing craft opened their doors on the shore and the tanks began disembarking, we felt very happy.

[Question] What are the major conclusions one should draw from the navy's operations?

[Answer] The landing operation was practiced for many months. We practiced it with armored divisions and paratroopers. The landing on the Lebanese coast was carried out just as in the drills. Despite the difficulties, cooperation helped us to carry out the tasks efficiently. I am convinced that everyone will now recognize the value of landing from sea, and ground forces will study this issue in more depth. The aid extended to land operations from the sea was significant.

IDF OFFICER REPORTS LEBANON CASUALTY FIGURES

TA171622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1443 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Announcement by chief of manpower branch, Maj Gen Moshe Nativ -- recorded]

[Excerpt] In the name of the General Staff, I would like to announce today the number of casualties sustained by the IDF during the Peace for Galilee Operation, and I am talking about the period beginning on the 5th of this month and up to the 15th. The IDF had 214 dead, 8 of whom died in the hospital, 23 missing and one prisoner that we know of. In addition to this the IDF had 1,114 wounded soldiers; 76 seriously wounded, 237 less seriously wounded, and 801 slightly wounded.

To elaborate, the situation is like this: Of those killed and missing 68 were officers and 170 were enlisted men. There were 83 reservists, 118 on compulsory duty and 37 regular servicemen. The prisoner we know about is a reserve pilot who fell into terrorists' hands. As for the wounded: 194 of them are officers and 920 are enlisted men. The reserve forces sustained 577 wounded and the compulsory service 444. The regular service units had 93 soldiers wounded.

The following number of officers were killed: 1 major general, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 6 majors, 16 captains, 28 lieutenants, and 14 second lieutenants.

Regarding all the numbers I have announced, their families have been informed -- both the families of the dead and the families of those missing-in-action as well as the prisoner's family.

I would like to say a few things about the casualties: First, this is the first time the IDF has gone to war and has not built temporary cemeteries but brought those soldiers who died to a permanent burial site with all the respect they deserve as soldiers.

Second, I would like to comment on the devotion of the doctors and medics of the Medical Corps who saved many lives, cleared people out under fire, bandaged the wounded and performed surgery under fire and saw to it that every wounded soldier got to the hospital.

The aircraft and helicopter pilots who landed in places that were under fire showed courage and self-sacrifice in order to save the wounded. The work of the military rabbinate, of which three rabbis were wounded while removing the dead from vehicles and armored fighting vehicles, is also commendable.

NATIV: RESERVISTS TO SERVE LONGER THIS YEAR

TA171636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The reserve soldiers this year will serve in the army longer than they did last year. This was announced by the chief of the manpower branch, Maj Gen Moshe Nativ. He announced there is a plan to discharge some of the reserve soldiers depending on developments in the political negotiations. Since yesterday the reservists have been receiving a grant of 500 shekels to buy what they need. Regular servicemen will also receive a grant of 500 shekels, but they will have to return it in ten installments. Major General Nativ also announced the IDF is drawing up a regulation that will postpone for 2 months the payment of debts by enlisted men.

More Remarks

TA171815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1720 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The IDF chief of the manpower branch, Maj Gen Moshe Nativ, has also said the IDF has asked the Red Cross to appeal to the Syrians and the terrorists to provide information on the Israeli prisoners they have captured. However, he added, he has to date not received an answer. Representatives of the Red Cross have not visited the Israeli pilot who was captured by the terrorists and who was shown on television, and that is because the terrorists claim that they cannot make the visit possible.

Major General Nativ also said Israel is open to any suggestion of exchange of prisoners. With more details, here is our correspondent Gid'on Rotem:

[Begin recording] [Rotem] The IDF has 149 Syrian prisoners among whom are 16 officers the highest-ranking of whom holds the rank of lieutenant colonel, as well as 133 enlisted men. Among the Syrian prisoners are several pilots. We also have some 5,000 detained terrorists, and have not yet managed to interrogate all of them. Among the terrorists that have already been questioned are many foreigners: from Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Austria, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Iraq, Yemen [not further identified], Pakistan, Niger, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Iran, Somalia and Mali.

Major General Nativ emphasized that their questioning has not yet been completed and said terrorists from other countries may be discovered, too. As for the wounded IDF soldiers, 280 of them have already been discharged from hospitals.

[Nativ] I would also like to point out first that the protective vests -- or whatever they call the projectile protective layer -- have saved many people from injuries as well as from more lethal things. Secondly, the goggles the soldiers had -- and we distributed to the soldiers goggles that protect the eyes and prevent shrapnel from hitting their eyes -- as well as the fire-resistant overalls and all sorts of (?Nomex) clothing items that are fire-repellent. We saw with the wounded, and the Medical Corps has noted this, that of those who were burned, those who wore the fire-resistant overalls received less serious burns and those who wore (?Nomex) gloves in fact sustained no burns on their hands.

[Rotem] Major General Nativ said of the 23 missing-in-action there are some fatalities that have not yet been identified. Their identification is carried out with the help of their dog tags according to the lessons the IDF learned from the Yom Kippur war. Major General Nativ was asked when the IDF would begin discharging reservists.

[Nativ] Our plan is to discharge some of the reservists, and if we do this and implement this plan -- to the extent that the cease-fire holds -- we will reexamine the limitations on going abroad and revert to the arrangement whereby the individual's unit is licensed to grant a travel permit in coordination with the reservist himself, and the unit will similarly be allowed not to grant the exit permit. If it does not, the reservist will be able to appeal this decision: If he is an officer, this will be submitted to the officers personnel administration, and if he is an enlisted man he will appeal to the adjutant general. In effect we will be reverting to the system that prevailed before the war when people could go abroad. [end recording]

IDF REPORTEDLY CAPTURES 500 MORE 'TERRORISTS'

TA171955 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1945 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Today IDF units captured 500 more terrorists around Tyre and Sidon. The IDF now has 3,200 terrorists all of whom were captured in that area. Most of them have already been transferred to detention centers in Israel.

The above was reported today to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee who toured IDF positions in Lebanon. IDF officers believe there are still between 500 and 800 terrorists around Tyre and Sidon and they said the pursuit of them continues.

Our correspondent 'Amos Karmeli reports that among the terrorists captured today is a group of terrorists from Iran as well as terrorists from India, Britain, the FRG, Norway and Sweden. The IDF units in the area are continuing to uncover huge quantities of arms and ammunition in bunkers most of which are located in the basements of houses.

IDF INTERROGATING 4,000 CAPTURED SUSPECTS

TA172022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Maj Gen Aharon Yariv has reported the IDF is interrogating some 4,000 suspects captured in Lebanon, including some U.S. citizens and British nationals. An AP correspondent reports that Major General Yariv is on active reserve duty and reported this in a briefing of foreign correspondents held in Kibbutz Gesher Haziv. He said the IDF is continuing its search for terrorists in areas under its control, adding that among other means it is helped by information supplied by local inhabitants.

CHANCES IMPROVE FOR LEBANON SALVATION COUNCIL

TA171626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] In Beirut this afternoon the chances grew for setting up a National Salvation Council when the leftist leader Walid Junblatt came to a meeting with President Sarkis. Junblatt came to the meeting from his village of Al-Mukhtarah in a U.S. Embassy car. Previously, Junblatt met with Philip Habib at the home of the U.S. ambassador. Until now Junblatt had firmly refused to be a member of the National Salvation Council but last night the members of his Nationalist Movement demanded that he accept the movement's judgment and join it.

INVOLVEMENT IN DEATH OF PLO MEMBER DENIED

TA172012 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1950 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Israeli Embassy in Rome has denied accusations that Israel was responsible for the murder of two PLO officials [as heard] this morning. The PLO representation in Rome issued an announcement today accusing Israel of intending to kill all the political representatives of the Palestinian people.

'ARAFAT SAID TO TURN DOWN SOVIET, SAUDI OFFERS

TA171546 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1530 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered to help evacuate Yasir 'Arafat and other terrorist leaders from Beirut on board a Soviet ship. This was reported by diplomatic sources in Beirut. However, Yasir 'Arafat has turned down this offer. 'Arafat met with the Soviet ambassador to Beirut, Aleksandr Soldatov, and informed him that he has no intention of leaving Lebanon. 'Arafat has similarly rejected, at least for the moment, a Saudi proposal that he and his senior aides move to Cairo and thus help improve Egypt's standing in the Arab world.

LABOR CONSIDERING JOINING UNITY GOVERNMENT

TA180622 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by political reporter Sarah Honig]

[Text] There is increased talk in the Labour Party about the possibility of entering a national unity government, but it has not yet reached the operative stage yet, nor been discussed by the leadership forum, according to highly placed labour sources.

The sources stress that this time, the mounting readiness could gather momentum, and there is considerable potential for momentum, given the fact that Labour can now claim that an emergency situation exists in which all Zionist parties must pull together in the interests of the state.

Nevertheless, it was stressed that the catalyst, "which is a must" to set this process into motion, is some sort of an initiative from Prime Minister Menahem Begin, providing that he is still interested in a national unity government.

At the same time, the Labour leadership is entirely aware of the fact that considering the dazzling military success, it would be out of the question for it to demand the defence portfolio. It is said in Labour that had that portfolio been offered some months ago, it would have joined the coalition, arguing that the move was justified by the very fact that the pivotal portfolio would have been wrested from Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon.

But that is now seen as impossible, and it is openly admitted in Labour. Highly ranking party sources say that Chairman Shim'on Peres himself is "not entirely opposed to the idea of a national unity government under Begin, providing that certain concessions are made by the government in the phrasing of its territorial and political goals."

If the Labour leadership were indeed serious about joining a national unity coalition, it would trigger a round of wrenching infighting within Labour and the Alignment. MAPAM and Shulamit Aloni are as opposed as ever to any partnership with the Likud, and the Labour doves, who have been slowly growing more outspoken in their stated opposition to the Lebanon operation, are not likely to be swayed by arguments of national emergency.

The Labour leadership's answer is that this is the first war Israel has waged in which Labour has had absolutely no influence on directions and events. Top party leaders have been saying this over the past few days, and have been regretting the fact that their party did not enter the coalition several months ago. They argue that had they been inside, they would have had a considerable voice in deciding policy and goals.

Labour hawks, who in the pastwere generally more receptive to the idea of a national unity government, are increasingly boosting the idea now. MKs Dov Ben-Me'ir and Mikha'el Bar-Zohar have come out squarely in favour of the idea. Bar-Zohar, who apparently believes that a majority could now be obtained, said he would like a vote on the matter in party forums.

Bar-Zohar has come out against "those members in Labour who keep criticizing the war unjustifiably. I was in the army, and I saw how utterly convinced the soldiers were that this war is just. People like (MK Rabbi) Menahem Hakohen, who said that blood has been split for nothing, are irresponsible. They now only hurt morale, and they are not even close to the truth."

Ben-Me'ir argued that "opinions in mainstream Labour are fast swinging in favour of a national unity government." He also says Labour must not "get carried away by arguments that the defence minister misled the government, because similar things happened under Ben-Gurion, and we don't want the Likud to throw our past in our faces," he said.

BI'R ZAYT UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE 17 JUNE

TA171215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Some 500 students and teachers at Bi'r Zayt University staged a quiet demonstration today in that town to protest the IDF action in Lebanon. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports the IDF troops did not intervene and that after the demonstration the participants dispersed quietly.

U.S. SHOWS 'PATIENCE, UNDERSTANDING' OVER WAR

TA141805 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Jun p 7

[Commentary by Teddy Preuss: "Chestnuts in the Fire, Gary Cooper and Interim Dividends"]

[Text] In its 10 June issue, the Washington POST wrote that once again Israel expects the United States to pull the chestnuts out of the Lebanon fire for it. But the question worth considering is who is pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for whom and the question is more than academic.

Since 1948 there has been no war for which the United States has shown such patience and understanding as in the past week. In 1948 the United States imposed an arms embargo and we had to rely on the Soviet Union's aid to see our way through the war. In March the same year the United States withdrew its support for partition. That was the heaviest political blow inflicted on us on our way to statehood. In 1956 the United States actively interfered with us, and it was it, more than the Soviet Union, that forced us to withdraw from the Sinai unconditionally.

On the eve of the 6-day war it became clear the United States was not prepared to honor its unofficial (or perhaps official) promises and to guarantee our freedom of passage through the Tiran Straits. At the end of the fighting the United States shifted its position to the other extreme and President Johnson prevented the Soviets from indulging in actions reminiscent of Hungary. However, despite the neutralization of the Soviets, the U.S. President set limits on arms supplies to Israel.

In 1973, 10 days were allowed to pass before the United States began sending military supplies to Israel and in the final stages of the war the United States saved the Egyptian 3d Army from destruction. However, it did dig its heels in when the Soviets threatened with military intervention.

This time the situation is different. The exchanges between Prime Minister Begin and President Reagan were free of threats or pressure and only on the 5th day of the war, after a Soviet appeal whose nature was never revealed, was Israel requested -- not in ultimatum terms -- to stop the escalation [herkevut]. Unlike 1973, the U.S. secretary of state did not hasten to come to Israel. Alexander Haig behaved like an easy guest who, when told that on Friday we are going to mother-in-law's and are not available to receive friends, does not force the issue but promises to come some other time. It seemed the Americans were prepared to close their eyes to one more day of walking on the brink of a precipice. The United States was equally kind to us at the United Nations, and when the need came for a veto to a resolution condemning us, it did so.

It turned out that the foreign minister was right, although not in the sense that he meant, and the memorandum that was suspended, not suspended, suspended, not suspended is still alive. The agreement -- at least the tacit one -- between Jerusalem and Washington shows that the Americans are satisfied with developments in Lebanon, and that up to a point -- which Israel almost exceeded -- they were prepared to swallow what was being dished out. There is no doubt Washington's forbearance stems from the feeling -- as Henry Kissinger said yesterday -- that Israel is pulling the Americans' chestnuts out of the fire and not the other way around.

The possible gains for the United States are primarily a mediation role -- like Kissinger had in 1973 and unlike 1956 when Eisenhower prevailed on Israel to pull out of the Sinai but left the chestnuts to the Soviets. In a more general sense, the blow dealt to the Syrians detracted from the pro-Soviet bloc in the Middle East.

That development should meet with approval in the European capitals which fear a strengthening of Khomeynism and which claim that Israel is contributing to that by sending arms to Iran. Similar satisfaction probably prevails in Amman, Riyadh and Baghdad, except that like the European capitals, the latter are trying to mix pleasure and profit: to profit from Israel's sacrifices and to condemn it for its actions.

Reactions are not unlike those heard after the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq when everybody (almost) shouted that an injustice had been done, but was secretly glad that Saddam Husayn was left without a bomb.

Egypt is a case in its own right. It is doubtful that Cairo is truly mourning the scorching incurred by Syria and even the PLO; but as the only Arab friends of the Israeli sinners and as the Arab family's ostracized brother, Egypt is at a loss. It would be wise for us not to bundle the nonplussed Egyptians together with the hypocritical Europeans.

The balance sheet for the battle over Lebanon shows that Israel has paid the highest price -- in fact the only price, apart from the thousands of wretched Lebanese -- and has earned the smallest dividend. In exchange for more than 100 dead, about 600 wounded and at a cost of several billion shekels only the peace and tranquility of the Galilee settlements are (it appears) ensured. The rest is like a bird in the bush. The chief gains will be reaped by the United States and after it by the Arab states that are called pro-Western and by the countries of Europe.

The Arabs and the Europeans will do their best to see that we pay more and receive less -- like Gary Cooper, the sheriff in "High Noon," who restored quiet to the town but who was ostracized by its inhabitants. The only country with whom it is possible to haggle for more fitting proceeds is the United States, but basically we will have to worry about ourselves: the bringing of additional states to the table for peace talks and the cultivation of a moderate Palestinian leadership.

However, chopping off the PLO's arm is insufficient to make handshaking possible with other Palestinians; if we want to talk with them we must ensure more bargaining room than that provided by a caricatural autonomy. Afterwards a more comfortable atmosphere will prevail for peace negotiations with other Arab states.

However, if we make do with a strike against the PLO and the Syrians the proceeds earned by the blood that was spilled will go to foreign countries -- albeit some friendly -- in keeping with the spirit of the dubious memorandum of understanding which was signed by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

WAR OPENS WAY TO POLITICAL SOLUTIONS IN W. BANK

TA150943 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jun 82 p 9

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "In Search of Palestinian Leadership"]

[Excerpt] Israel has many possibilities open, all based on the assumption that the heart of the problem and its solution are still in the West Bank and not in Lebanon. The most salient possibility among them is establishing a moderate but strong and nationalistic Palestinian leadership, one which does not advocate the destruction of Israel as the murderous Palestinian charter calls for; one that will agree to solutions distinguishing between the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the Israeli needs of security. But the trouble is that Menahem Begin himself does not tend to recognize this distinction because of the equation's first part.

A wise government not blinded by victory should be grateful to Egypt for standing by during the war in Lebanon, and for actually teaching the average Israeli something about himself: that he trusts the peace treaty more than he himself is prepared to admit. What can Israel offer Egypt now? The wise minimum is a quick renewal of the autonomy talks, and as a step toward it -- a recognition of the right of Arabs in east Jerusalem to vote in elections to their institutions.

But there is need for more than that. This is the testing time of Prof Menahem Milson. Milson, using an iron fist, has destroyed the PLO's leadership in Judaea and Samaria and could claim that those steps made the West Bank almost totally calm. But Professor Milson claimed he has more than that in store; after the total destruction of the PLO the road will be open to bring to power those who support Jordan and to engage in serious negotiations with them. To those should be added the moderates of the West Bank.

So claimed Milson, but is Sharon interested in it? Among the Likud MK's who are prepared to defend every disruption caused by the defense minister in the Cabinet's functioning -- including the way in which he forced the scope of the war on the ministers -- there are those who fear the magnitude of the victory precisely because it might bring King Husayn to the negotiating table. Milson's thesis should now face the test of the practical laboratory, and first of all it should be made clear whether the Likud government is at all ready to negotiate with Jordan on the future of Judaea and Samaria.

Many roads are now open to Israel. They would already have been open to Israel if it had a government ready to compromise. The government now needs modest and generous ministers, a little cautious and awed, ministers who even when confronting the brilliant but costly victory will know there is no military solution to the problem, only a political one. He who does not understand that is an incurable adventurer. The IDF has presented Israel with a brilliant victory such as the one of the 6-day war. But Israel needs a government that will act soberly and with internal pain as after the Yom Kippur war.

HA'ARETZ EXAMINES SIGNIFICANCE OF SOVIET THREAT

TA161333 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "The Significance of the Soviet Threat"]

[Text] The Soviets, compared with the past, have awakened very slowly in this war. They also, like the Americans, and even most of the Israeli ministers, must have thought at first that we were dealing with a very limited military operation that would not involve the Syrians. From the moment the war was extended by clashes with the Syrian Army and the IDF started moving forward in Al-Biqa' and striking the Syrian Air Force there has been an awakening in the Soviet camp. It is already known that the Soviet Union declared a partial military alert. There are those who claim that the alert involved rather a large number of military branches.

A similar alert, though more comprehensive, was declared in the Soviet forces during the Yom Kippur war when the IDF began to advance toward Damascus from the Golan Heights. It seems as if once again the Soviet Union has started to worry, in the second stage of the war, that Israel might have prepared a deception, and that its actual plan is to break into the outskirts of Damascus from the west and to drag the Syrian Army into a general clash in order to destroy it. It may be remembered already that previously published war reports were saying that there is an opinion in Israel that the best thing would be to drag the Syrian Army into an all-out war before it [Syria] is ready to start the clashes itself.

If we look at the situation from Damascus' point of view there is no doubt that the Syrian rulers have reason to worry. A study of the map shows that from the lines held by Israel in Al-Biqa' since the cease-fire, the IDF's artillery can shell the suburbs of Damascus or even the city itself. This is reminiscent of the IDF's situation at the end of the Yom Kippur war when it set out from the Golan Heights and got as near as 35 km from Damascus. The Syrians did everything in their power to get us to withdraw from those lines and today as well they will see it as an actual threat. In other words, those who want to push the Syrian and the PLO artillery from the area of Lake al-Qir'awn because they can shell Metulla and Qiryat Shemona from there (and this, by the way, can be done also from the Golan Heights), must understand the new threat we are now creating for the Syrians. Just as Lebanese President Sarkis exerts pressure on Washington in order to remove the Israeli tanks from his capital so does Al-Asad exert pressure on Moscow in order to remove the IDF's cannon out of range of Damascus and the Israeli tanks from the outskirts of Damascus. [as published]

Against the background of these developments the implied Soviet threat should be weighed. As long as we are dealing with an Israeli operation in Lebanon, it can be assumed the Soviet threats will not go beyond loud protests, although they might get stronger. This will be true only if Israel refrains from massacring the residents of Beirut -- an act that will appear to be genocide rather than an act of self-defense, as was the case in the breakthrough into Tyre.

The situation concerning the battles with the Syrians is different. If a breakthrough is made into the Syrian front and there is an advance on Damascus more serious Soviet moves can be expected. Here, the Soviet threat should not be treated lightly. In the past Sharon used to speak with contempt about leaders like Ben-Gurion and Dayan who were too scared of the Soviets. The responsibility is his now, and in this business he better not play with fire, especially when the matters at hand are not vital to the security of Israel.

In any case, we should expect more Soviet activity in the area in addition to warnings and threatening expressions. In the first stage the Soviet Union will hurry to send Syria equipment to replace that damaged, while in the Mediterranean we will see more Soviet war and intelligence-gathering vessels, and the number of Soviet experts in Syria will increase in the near future.

They will go there not only in order to study the failure of the missiles' deployment but also in order to advise the Syrian Army in the future. It is quite possible that other advisors and experts from the Eastern bloc will appear in Syria, not only volunteers from the revolution guards of Iran.

POST COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES SHARON STATEMENTS

TA180715 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Jun 82 p 18

[Hirsh Goodman: "Time for Straight Talking"]

[Text] Confusion has been the hallmark of Operation Peace for Galilee. In the initial stages it was inspired by a government which wanted to keep the enemy guessing about where the next blow was coming from; today it seems genuine.

Israeli forces are on the outskirts of Beirut, which still contains thousands of armed terrorists, huge quantities of terrorist arms, and almost the entire PLO leadership. Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon said on television on Wednesday night that the primary goal of the operation was to destroy the terrorists' infrastructure, as comprehensively as possible, his comment coming by way of explanation as to why the IDF had exceeded the 45-kilometre limit originally set by the government.

He went on to explain that while the government had decided on the 45-kilometre limit as the area to be seized, there was no government decision to provide immunity from attack for those terrorists who were beyond that limit.

In the next breath he announced that the IDF had no intention of entering Beirut, or of initiating any more military action beyond the lines reached by the IDF.

There is an inherent contradiction in his statements, just as there was an inherent contradiction in his statements in the early stages of the war when he (and Prime Minister Menahem Begin) stated time and again that Israel had no intention of involving the Syrians in a conflict, but that Israel could not come to terms with the terrorists who had redeployed in areas under Syrian control.

The government's game plan, now that the military campaign is to all intents and purposes over, remains, a mystery.

Sharon said that Israel fully intended to withdraw its forces from every square centimetre of Lebanon, and that he hoped this would be achieved quickly. On the other hand, Israel would not get involved in the internal politics of Lebanon or play any active role in facilitating the formation of a new government in that country. He had no clear concept (or refrained from presenting one) concerning the political future of that country, but Israel would insist that the Syrians be removed, and that the PLO be neutralized.

In other words, Israel intends to destroy the PLO totally without entering Beirut; Israel insists on Lebanon undergoing radical political change, but wants no direct hand in facilitating that change, and the minister hopes for an early recall of Israeli forces when he is, in fact, sceptical about the ability of Lebanon to make such a change.

Whereas one was startled by the military efficiency and tactical genius in the first stages of the campaign, one is now deeply troubled about what the war was all about.

Surely the government must have had a clear vision of what it wanted to achieve in Lebanon other than the destruction of the terrorist infrastructure, as Sharon said on television. Otherwise Operation Peace for Galilee becomes just another -- albeit considerably larger -- Litani campaign.

Is it possible that the government sent the IDF to Beirut in the west, to the Beirut-Damascus highway in the centre, and north of Lake al-Qir'awn in the east to gain no more than temporary respite from acts of terror over the northern border? And this is at the price which Israel has paid?

The only logical explanation to the quandry is that there is something we are not being told and, perhaps, with good reason.

On analysis, there are many reasons to expect that a diplomatic solution can be found, but this will take time and discretion.

The PLO has been reduced to a military dwarf, isolated in Beirut and cut off from all sources of supply. The Syrians have had 85 of their front-line aircraft shot down and some 350 tanks, including 10 T-72's, destroyed, despite the tactical advantage they enjoyed. The Syrian forces have been decimated in the east and isolated in the west, and the Syrian headquarters in Shtawich has been razed.

The Phalangists in Beirut now have cause for unity. The chance of an independent Lebanon is within their grasp, overshadowing whatever ideological differences may exist, and they can rely on extensive military aid from Israel, provided they back the right cause.

Major Sa'd Haddad in the south was reportedly greeted with open arms by the protagonists -- Druze, Christian and Shi'ite -- who formerly opposed him further to the north. Whether the greeting is genuine or the result of fear is secondary to the fact that it portends cooperation by the former inhabitants of Fatahland in controlling terror.

Thus, all the elements are present for President Ilyas Sarkis to gather around him enough elements of his divided nation to start the process of rebuilding an independent country. Moreover, he could be assured of the support of enough trained and equipped men to guarantee his country's independence, and to ensure that history does not repeat itself.

There is reason to believe that the Americans would fully support this process. For the past five years, Israeli-PLO fighting in Lebanon has been a constant source of concern to the U.S. It threatened to destabilize the region and to hamper America's attempts to forge new strategic alliances in the Arab world.

The Americans were also not overly happy with Moscow's shadow lurking over pro-Western Lebanon, via the Syrian divisions stationed there. America very much wants stability in Lebanon, and realizes that there will never be stability as long as the Syrians and the PLO continue to overshadow that country's sovereignty.

So the elements are there. A new Lebanon is possible, and a new Lebanon must have been the declared goal of the government before it put Operation Peace for Galilee into action. Why everyone interviewed is trying to avoid the issue is unclear.

Perhaps by declaring it openly they risk being accused of failure if this goal is not attained, whereas if they assiduously insist that the goal had been only the military campaign against the terrorists, it must be regarded as a success. It won't. The price has been too high, both in terms of lives and the destruction of property. The penetration has been too deep for this to be regarded as merely another Litani operation.

It will be a long time before it is known for sure whether Operation Peace for Galilee snowballed or was planned to be carried to its final stages from the outset. What is clear is that the army was prepared to implement the operation in its entirety.

The operation flowed with mechanical precision. Over 30 SAM missiles batteries were destroyed without the loss of a single Israeli aircraft. The navy, air force and ground forces worked in close harmony, though there were several ufortunate incidents.

Logistical supply was obviously planned beyond the 45-kilometre limit, and both the air force and the armoured forces were prepared for a fight with the Syrians both in Lebanon and on the Golan Heights. The intelligence was ready, both on the Syrians and the areas beyond the originally declared battle zone.

There seems no real question in anyone's mind that someone had prepared the army for not only an engagement with the PLO, but also for battle with the Syrians and for the encirclement of Beirut, too.

What remains unclear is whether this was the government's original intention as well, or whether its collective agreement was given piecemeal as the battle unfolded, ultimately to find itself more deeply involved than it had envisaged, with no clear plan for translating the military gain into a political one as well.

There has not been much straight talk during this campaign and there is no doubt that the lack of clarity was necessary during the actual fighting. But we deserve clear answers now. The nation needs a defined goal so that it can unify during the diplomatic process as it did during the war. Reservists on the front lines need to know why they are still in uniform, and for how long they can expect to remain in service. Those who were hurt by this war need to know the reason for their pain.

And all deserve to be told frankly what the objectives are and the dimensions of the problem involved. There have been enough conflicting reports from the battlefront, conflicting signals from Cabinet ministers and conflicting statements from individual ministers on television.

The country and the world were awed by the IDF's performance, and indeed the trauma of 1973 has been healed (though a comparison between the two wars is fallacious, given their very different circumstances and scope). There is no questioning the legitimacy of Israel's right to strike at terror, and there is no questioning the effectiveness of the IDF in attaining most of that goal.

But we have reached a point where confusion is becoming counter-productive. A clear statement of goals would certainly help remove the gnawing doubt that Israel perhaps over-, or under-extended itself.

WEST BANK REALITIES VIEWED IN LIGHT OF PLO DEFEAT

TA180703 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Jun 82 p 7

[Hayim Shapiro: "West Bank Realities"]

[Text] The shock of the decimation of the PLO in Lebanon is just beginning to sink in for the stunned residents of the territories, and it is possible that a new wave of Muslim religious fervor could sweep through the West Bank and Gaza.

"After Lebanon, the religious factor has become very strong," an informed West Bank source told the Jerusalem POST. Many people blame the Iraqis for making war on Iran and thus dividing the Arab forces, and the Iranians sent in volunteers to aid the Palestinians when many of the Arab states remained silent.

In fact, this was just the line taken by the imams in the Friday sermons in the mosques last week. They condemned the Iraq-Iran war and linked it to the seeming indifference shown by most of the Arab states to the PLO.

On the other hand, they went out of their way to praise the Iranians. Similar sermons can be expected today.

In a statement issued by the High Islamic Council of Jerusalem, there was the standard condemnation of Israel for the attack on Lebanon, but the statement also blamed the Arab states which "kept silent."

Meanwhile, the Palestinians in the territories are beginning to say -- privately, at least -- that it was a mistake for the PLO to "provoke the Israelis" into launching the attack. Publicly, of course, they are still claiming to solidly support the PLO.

But what appeared only a few weeks ago to be the urgent, pressing issues of Palestinian identity, entity or autonomy, have all been pushed aside: "Whether we like it or not, it will now take another 15 years for the West Bank and Gaza to again come to the fore," the source quoted one educated West Bank resident as saying.

At least part of this feeling is the result of the continued contact between Israelis and Palestinians since 1967. Whatever mistakes the Israelis have made -- and the source can cite many blunders committed by the Israeli military government -- "we have absorded Israeli technology.

"The fact that we have mixed with Israelis, albeit not as equals, has affected us socially, economically and politically." Now, for example, when Israel reports that it has relatively few war casualties, people tend to believe it, rather than continue to place their trust in the wild reports of the Arab regimes.

And, the source maintains, of those actually living under Israeli occupation, there are hardly any who want, or believe they can, drive out the Israelis: "Arabs who feel like that are no more numerous than you own supporters of Rabbi Me'ir Kahana, who couldn't even get enough votes to have even one seat in the Knesset," the source said.

But, he added, at this point he sees no solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in sight. "Now", he said, "there is contact. Israelis can come to us to eat humous and buy cheap vegetables and we go to Israel to work. But there must be more real communication."

Sophisticated Palestinians are even beginning to see that there can be no solution imposed by the superpowers. American pressure on Israel is limited. As for the Soviet Union, its anti-Israel stance has made it ineffective. If there is any hope from the outside, it must come from people like French President Francois Mitterrand, who is seen as a friend of Israel.

"In the past 15 years we didn't achieve too much," the source says, "but it will be the challenge of our generation to work for peace for our sons. Going to war is easier, but we must make the effort.

"And," he adds, "it is a race against time. Soon it will be too late."

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI REITERATES CALL FOR ARAB SUMMIT

LD172312 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution sent a cable to Arab presidents and kings, the text of which follows:

To the presidents and kings, patience has been exhausted, and hearing has been deafened. The enemy has gone too far and overstepped all limits. The situation has become intolerable. In one of our Arab capitals, women are being encircled, children are calling on Arabs for help and rescue and no Arab moves to help. Thousands of non-Arabs are volunteering and moving to the front to break the siege of Beirut and to deter the insolent aggression while we, with our crowns, scepters, palaces, armies, tanks, aircraft, assets and oil, are incapable of making any move -- may we perish! The enemy carries on -- humiliating us, defeating us, killing us and all this as if it is of no importance.

I say if an Arab summit is not convened immediately, there will be no use whatsoever to the summit, to the Arab League or to Arabs as a whole.

We warn that if we do not immediately meet at a summit, we will not be bound by any ties with you any more, as there will be no value to any tie or agreement, and we will not hesitate to undertake any action that would push you and entangle you. One day you will regret not having met at a summit.

Thus, we repeat the invitation to convene an urgent Arab summit in Libya or at the Arab League headquarters in Tunisia.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS; TURKEY'S OZAL DEPARTS

LD171010 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 17 Jun (JANA) -- This morning in Tripoli, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing and Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal signed the minutes of the ninth meeting of the joint Libyan Arab-Turkish committee. The minutes dealt with development of bilateral relations.

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Tripoli this morning, ending a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which he held a series of talks dealing with facets of cooperation between the Libyan Arab people and their Turkish brethren.

JABIR RECEIVES GUINEAN MINISTER, POLISARIO HEAD

LD171842 Tripoli JANA in English 1754 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 25, June 17, JamahiriyahNews Agency -- The commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, this morning met the Defence Minister and member of the Guinean National Defence Council General Lansane Diane. Brigadier Jabir also met this morning the secretary general of the Polisario Front, Mohammed Abdelaziz.

MAURITANIA

LIBYAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR HAYDALA

AB180920 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan special envoy, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday with a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his brother and friend Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. At-Turayki was met by Mohamed Sid Ali and Mohamed Cisse, deputy foreign affairs and cooperation minister and (?director) of the head of state's office respectively.

The Libyan envoy expressed pleasure at being in Mauritania with a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to his brother and friend, Ould Haydala. He said the message deals with the situation in the Arab world at a time when our nation is the victim of Zionist aggressors aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese people. As a matter of fact, he said, there is a plot designed by imperialist, reactionary, colonialist and feudal forces in the region, which is aimed at reducing the armed struggle of the Palestinian people to a political activity. Such a plot is aimed at subjecting the entire Arab nation to a peace similar to the one signed with Egypt.

At-Turayki then said: I will take this opportunity to discuss with my Mauritanian brothers the situation prevailing in Africa and the holding of the upcoming OAU summit in Tripoli. The Libyan Jamahiriyah highly appreciates the commendable efforts to establish unity made by Mauritania both at the Arab and African levels as well as in the entire Muslim world.

Concerning solidarity with the Palestinian people at a time when Arab states are outraged by Israeli (?violence) and [words indistinct], it is high time to unite, and the holding of an extraordinary Arab summit is more opportune now than ever. It will provide an opportunity for frank discussions: Those who want to sit at the side of Begin and (?America) should say so and those who want to be on the side of the Arab nation and the Muslim world should also say so, At-Turayki concluded.

HAYDALA RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 16 JUNE

AB170755 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Head of state Khouna Ould Haydala returned to Nouakchott last night from Saudi Arabia, where he presented his condolences to His Majesty Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud and his bereaved family on the occasion of King Khalid Al Sa'ud's death last Sunday.

The head of state was received upon arrival by Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defense, who acted for the head of state while he was away. Also present at the airport were government dignitaries and members of the diplomatic corps.

MOROCCO

MEDICAL AID DISPATCHED TO PLO IN LEBANON

LD180100 Rabat MAP in English 1219 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Casablanca, Jun 17 (MAP) -- Morocco dispatched Wednesday a consignment of medical assistance to the Organization of Palestine Liberation (PLO). The assistance consists in several tons of drugs. Morocco will send another consignment to the Lebanese people when the Beirut airport is re-opened to traffic, Dr Rahal Rahhali, Moroccan minister of public health, declared to MAP.

The minister recalled that in conformity with the directives of King Hassan II, a special commission was created to grant medical assistance to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, victims of Zionist aggression.

SUDAN

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS NUMAYRI ON TRIP RESULTS

EA161736 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak in his office at People's Palace this morning.

In a statement to journalists after the meeting, the minister explained that he had briefed the president on the results of his recent visits to San'a, Djibouti and Mogadishu and the views expressed by the presidents of those states, all of which were similar to those of Sudan. He also referred to agreements reached between Sudan and those states, consolidating their present relations and arranging for meetings of the joint ministerial committees whose members include Sudan and those states.

In his statement, Muhammad Mirghani pointed out that President Numayri expressed his gratitude to the presidents of the YAR, Somalia and Djibouti for their constructive ideas and proposals, presented in the name of Arab solidarity, for standing united against Israel arrogance and for improving ties and consolidating relations among their states.

The foreign minister said he had stopped over in Ethiopia, where he held unofficial talks with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis. They discussed a number of matters concerning the two fraternal countries.

MIRGHANI ON EGYPTIAN-SUDANESE INTEGRATION

JN161319 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani said inviting Egypt to attend the nonaligned conference is something natural because Egypt is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and is applying this policy in words and deeds. Mirghani called on the Arab countries to reconsider their position toward Egypt.

In an exclusive statement published today by the newspaper AL-AKHBAR the Sudanese foreign minister said it is time to hold an Arab summit conference to pool ranks and unify stands at this serious turning point. Everybody agrees that Arab solidarity is the best means to confront the dangers menacing Arab safety. There have been successive setbacks because of the absence of this solidarity and as a result of division of ranks.

On the integration between Egypt and Sudan, the Sudanese minister said President Mubarak's meetings with President Numayri in Khartoum and Cairo have given a strong thurst to the question of integration. The two presidents discussed effective short-term proposals bound to achieve the objectives of the desired integration and the affinity between the two peoples in all walks of life.

Mirghani explained Sudan will not participate in the African summit if it is held in Libya, because it is pursuing a policy of sabotage on the African Continent and has conspired against Sudan. He pointed out that the situation in Sudan is stable despite the lies being propagated by biased persons. The regional governments are being elected by the most splendid forms of democracy.

TUNISIA

SFRY'S HODZA ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT 16 JUNE

LD161248 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba, member of the Yugoslav State Presidency Fadil Hodza arrived in Tunis today for an official 3-day visit. Fadil Hodza will hold talks with President Bourguiba, the prime minister and other Tunisian officials on bilateral relations and various current international problems.

WESTERN SAHARA

ABDELAZIZ RECEIVES CUBA'S RISQUET, DELEGATION

FL161940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] In (Raboni), in the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], Mohammed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front, has received a Cuban delegation headed by Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdez Risquet, who is also a Secretariat member, is visiting the SDAR at the head of a delegation studying means of expanding Cuban-Saharan cooperation.

Abdelaziz warmly welcomed the Cuban envoys and reviewed developments in the Saharan conflict, denouncing increasing U.S. intervention. The most recent agreements between the United States and Morocco have openly turned that African country into a U.S. base, the Saharan leader stressed.

Risquet delivered a message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the Saharan leader. The Polisario leader described the message as affectionate and expressing solidarity.

The SDAR leader gave a reception for the Cuban envoys, attended by most of the members of the Saharan Revolution Command Council and by officials of the government and of major institutions.

On this occasion, Abdelaziz underscored the Cuban revolution's solidarity with the African peoples, citing the aid given to Angola, Ethiopia and other nations. Abdelaziz also said the Saharan people acknowledge Cuba's solidarity, which has been expressed first and foremost by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro.

GHANA

PAPER WELCOMES CUBAN AID IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

AB150806 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAN TIMES welcomes the news that Cuba has agreed to come to Ghana's aid in the sugar industry. The paper notes that the two sugar factories, which were established at Esutuare and Komenda 17 years ago with a total annual capacity of 41,000 tons, have now virutally collapsed. This is inspite of a World Bank loan which was granted on the conditions that a Dutch company, HVA International, was appointed to manage the factories under a new company, Ghana Sugar Estates Limited [Ghasel].

The agreement also provided for the rehabilitation of field and factory equipment to increase sugar output from 10,800 tons to 43,000 tons annually. HVA International should give high quality management and training for the Ghanaian staff to take over and run the sugar industry. The project was to cost 28.6 million cedis. The TIMES notes that after utilizing the World Bank loan and other credits with the $13 million, the HVA International management team estimated the contract costs and utilized a further $7 million from the Ghana Government in import license allocations. The company also took 10 percent commission on all purchase made by Ghasel. The paper notes that this agreement allowed the Dutch company to fix its own prices and commissions on things supplied to Ghasel with a World Bank loan and Ghana's import license. And inspite of all these, not even one of the objects of the World Bank sugar rehabilitation exercise was achieved. The team did not expand cane production but rather reduced it. It did not improve factory utilization, but destroyed it. It also failed to rehabilitate field and factory equipment and finally far from training Ghanain management staff, the team made it impossible even for Ghanaians to remain on the job by adopting highly discriminatory practices.

The GHANAIAN TIMES is surprised that contrary to the practice of issuing critical reports on the failures of developing countries to manage their affairs well when such antidevelopment practices as the Dutch team's case occur, the World Bank keeps quiet over them. It says the lesson that Ghana should learn from this is that of internal vigilance over its natural resources and assets.

IVORY COAST

OJUKWU THANKS IVORY COAST, TO RETURN TO LAGOS

AB171237 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Abidjan, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, leader of the unsuccessful Biafran secession in Nigeria at the end of the 1960's today expressed his "deepest gatitude" to the Ivory Coast as he prepared to return home after almost 13 years of exile.

In a farewell statement handed to AFP today, Ex-Colonel Ojukwu, who will eave for Lagos tomorrow after being pardoned by President Shehu Shagari, referred to the "most generous people of the Ivory Coast."

"I was your guest for 13 years during which you harbored, sustained and protected me. When I arrived, no other country in the world would have accepted me. During my stay, no people could have shown more charity, more understading and more generosity," the statement said. "The Ivory Coast became my home and I your citizen. Today I leave, knowing that to no other country would I be so indebted."

Mr Ojukwu, who ran a successful transport company during his exile, said that he was privileged to have been close to Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, "perhaps the wisest but certainly the most successful leader of Africa... with you I remain confident that with your captain at the helm, your ship will arrive safely to port."

Mr Ojukwu said: "From the depth of my heart, I thank the entire people of the Ivory Coast. I shall not forget ... the confidence which you have had in me and your faith shall not be in vain. I wish to reassure you that in Nigeria, you will always find me a loyal friend, indeed a brother."

"Finally, I salute His Excellency Monsieur Felix Houphouet-Boigny -- the truest African of them all. Vive la Cote d'Ivoire. Vive le President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Vive la fraternite. Au revoir. Emeka Ojukwu."

NIGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO SUPPORT TRIPOLI OAU SUMMIT

AB171135 Lagos NAN in English 1120 GMT 17 Jun 82

[By Lawrence Ukwu]

[Text] New York, 17 Jun (NAN) -- Nigeria's external affairs minister, Prof Ishaya Audu, has said that he would soon undertake a tour of some African countries for the purpose of ensuring that this year's OAU summit meeting in Tripoli, Libya, is not postponed or cancelled.

Professor Audu said in an interview with the New York correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) yesterday that the tour had been approved by President Shehu Shagari, who is expected to inform him later on the take-off date. The minister stated that the countries he planned to visit included Algeria, Morocco and Libya, adding that the mission was a part of efforts by Nigeria to ensure that the OAU was not destablized.

Professor Audu noted that for some months, there had been a split in the OAU over the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) declared by the Western Sahara Polisario Front.

"The position is that if the Saharans are invited to participate in the next OAU summit, then a good number of the member states are not going to come, and we are not going to get a quorum and the OAU cannot meet," Professor Audu said. "Conversely, if the Saharans are deliberately excluded, the people that support them may not come. There may not be a quorum and the summit may not take place," the minister added.

He said that Nigeria would do everything within its power to ensure that all sides turned up for the summit. He said that the OAU was very important to Africa despite its shortcomings, and urged all Africans to embark on "well-meaning" diplomatic efforts to ensure that the next summit takes place.

Meanwhile, the ministerial council meeting of the OAU is scheduled to open on July 27 prior to the summit, which is expected to take place in the first week of August.

UPN PLEGES TO PROTECT OJUKWU FROM 'HARASSMENT'

AB180952 Lagos NAN in English 0943 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, 17 Jun (NAN) -- The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] said in Lagos today that it would do its utmost to protect Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu from the veiled harassment of political gamblers who are interested in "reaping where they did not sow."

A press statement issued by the director of research and publicity, Chief M.C.K. Ajuluchukwu, said that the UPN welcomed Mr Ojukwu on his expected return home tomorrow, after more than 12 years of exile. The statement said that the UPN was the first political organization to undertake to pardon Mr Ojukwu if voted into power in the 1979 elections. It recalled that the undertaking was given at Nnewi in November 1978 by the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, during a campaign visit there. The party, however, expressed that since the pardon, some political parties had been making "indecent political capital out of Mr Ojukwu's inalienable right to live in his own country."

PRESS ON GAS PIPELINE TO EUROPE, OJUKWU RETURN

AB181002 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN TIDE and the NIGERIAN STANDARD write on the rejection by the Federal Government of a request to have a national gas pipeline from Nigeria to Europe. Both papers welcome the decision. The TIDE observes that the whole idea is aimed at satisfying the gassing of the West but to the disadvantage of Nigeria. It is for this reason that the TIDE describes the Federal Government's action as a bold and clever economic step, particularly as conditions for carrying out the project are not in the best interest of the country.

And the STANDARD believes that in rejecting the project, the country has been saved from being thrown into a perilous venture. This, the STANDARD points out, is because laying pipelines through countries that may become belligerent is too risky a venture for the country.

Two papers, the SATELLITE and the DAILY STAR, write on the coming home today of Chukwu Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu after 12 years in self-exile. The papers join other Nigerians in welcoming home Mr Ojukwu and express profound gratitude to President Shehu Shagari for his magnanimity. They also thank the people and Government of the Ivory Coast for the benevolence shown to Ojukwu.

However, one of the papers, THE STAR, says what Mr Ojukwu needs now is peace and rest after such long absence from home. It therefore warns that his coming at this time should not be politicized.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS SWAPO, CONDEMNS UK

AB171454 Luanda ANGOP in French 1355 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Sao Tome, 17 Jun (ANGOP) -- In a statement published at the end of its last meeting, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe reaffirmed its unconditional support for SWAPO and called for the immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

In the same statement, the Sao Tome Cabinet also expressed its concern over the situation prevailing in Latin America which has been aggravated by British aggression against Argentina. The document further expresses the solidarity of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe with the peoples of Salvador, Western Sahara, Palestine and Lebanon.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT PRESIDES OVER PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

AB171826 Luanda ANGOP in French 1350 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 17 Jun (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has been presiding over the 10th ordinary session of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee at Futuego de Belas since yesterday afternoon.

The meeting reportedly will last 2 days.

YOUTH GROUPS MARK SOWETO MASSACRE ANNIVERSARY

MPLA Youth Organization

AB171325 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] On the commemoration of 16 June marking the Soweto massacre, the secretary of the National Committee for International Relations of the MPLA youth organization and the secretary of the SWAPO Youth League expressed their solidarity with the ANC youth and South African people in their struggle against the racist South African outlaw apartheid regime.

The Angolan MPLA youth organization yesterday in Luanda released a communique in which they reaffirmed their solidarity to the struggle of the South African people under leadership of their vanguard movement, the ANC, against the racist South African apartheid regime. The youth communique made public yesterday on the occasion of the commemoration of the Soweto massacre by the racist South Africans against black students on 16 June 1976 underlined this important date as a courageous and living example to the Angolan youths for liberation struggle and social progress.

The document underlined that the racist South African regime is the common enemy of the South African and Angolan peoples. It is the same regime that in South Africa oppresses, tortures and exploits while in Angola, the regime bombards the civilian population and destroys our economic objectives.

ANC Youth Section Leader

AB171315 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The chairman of the ANC youth section, A.D. Kundey, yesterday in Luanda expressed the readiness of the South African youth to fight and intensify the struggle against the apartheid regime.

Speaking on the sixth anniversary of the Soweto massacre which was commemorated yesterday, Comrade A.D. Kundey emphasized the various activities carried out by the South African youth inside the country that have compelled the apartheid authorities to decree reprisal actions and abusive detention of the youths. The chairman of the ANC youth section further said:

[Begin recording] We on our part, comrades, can assure you that we shall perpetuate this unity by continuing to register more acts of (?violence) on the racist military complex and its defendants until the people of South Africa, the people of Namibia and the people of Angola and the entire region of southern Africa achieve their inevitable victory.

Dear comrades, on this day 6 years ago, the youth of South Africa took an initiative whose significance continues to grow while our struggle intensifies and develops its tremendous strength.

The barbaric murder of our young people and the (?jailing) of thousands of them during this brave uprising in South Africa when they were staging a peaceful demonstration in Soweto and other parts of the country was a vain attempt at stemming the solid tide of liberation which continues to gain strength. It gives the 1976 uprising only (?thrust) to accelerate the tempo of the liberation struggle. [end recording]

LESOTHO

OPPOSITION PARTY PRESSES FOR LAND CLAIMS

MB171408 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Lesotho Government has been urged to press the country's claims to parts of South Africa. The call, from the opposition United Democratic Party, follows the ceding of the Ingwavuma District of kwaZulu and the whole of kanGwane to Swaziland. The head of the United Democratic Party, Charles Mofeli, said in a statement issued in Maseru today that the secession to Swaziland was a diplomatic breakthrough. He urged the government to seriously consider taking steps to follow Swaziland's example.

MAURITIUS

JUGNAUTH PROMISES 'GOVERNMENT OF DIALOGUE'

AB171632 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Port Louis, 17 Jun (AFP) -- The new Mauritian Government will try to find work for the 25,000 unemployed, Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth said today at his first news conference.

Mr Jugnauth also said that Mauritius' first leftwing government would attack the problems of fraud, corruption and drugs while trying to spark an economic recovery for the Indian Ocean state.

The new government, which won a crushing victory on June 11, may also raise the lowest salaries by 30 percent and would tackle unemployment by stimulating job creation particularly in small businesses, he said.

Concerning foreign policy, the government with the aid of such countries as India is ready to seek as promised during the election campaign recognition of Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, Mr Jugnauth said. This is now British territory and includes the American base of Diego Garcia. He also promised a government of "dialogue" and reaffirmed intentions of maintaining a free press.

He called on defeated parties to join the left, which won all directly elected seats on the Island of Mauritius, in helping to rebuild the country.

MOZAMBIQUE

GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE PRESIDENTS OPEN TALKS

MB171400 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] In Maputo, the presidents and high-level delegations from Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde are meeting to discuss restoring relations between the two West African countries. Guinea-Bissau President Bernardo Vieira and the Cape Verdian leader, Aristides Pereira, last night met for the first time since the coup in Guinea-Bissau 1-and-1/2 years ago ended their close government and party relations.

Last night was devoted to private talks, and the official negotiations began this morning. The meeting has been arranged by the Frelimo Party, and before the talks began this morning President Samora Machel stressed the importance of unity between the progressive countries of Africa. President Samora said there are no antagonistic contradictions between the countries concerned, and that the task is to continue to advance the interests of the peoples in the tradition of the founder of the Guinean and Cape Verdian liberation movement, Amilcar Cabral. The president also stressed the historical alliance between the peoples of all the former Portuguese colonies, and said the strength which made us fight side by side in the past is still the source of our progress today.

The Cape Verdian leader, Bernardo Vieira, said his delegation had come to Maputo with an open spirit, and President Pereira said he was sure the two governments had the political will to resolve the outstanding questions.

Today's meeting is continuing behind closed doors, and the talks are expected to end tomorrow.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCES SEVEN TO DEATH

EA171828 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The revolutionary military tribunal met on 3, 4 and 5 June to try 15 individuals charged with crimes against the people's security and the people's state.

The revolutionary military tribunal sentenced the following individuals to death by firing squad: (Amaro Taveres Justeza), (Ernesto David Mavuu), (Wilson Chivaze Twila), (Joaquim Mario Valeya), (Matias Kinkorde Tenso), (Fernando Matike Gundana) and (Moises Filipe Ngoy).

They were sentenced for crimes ranging from armed rebellion to high treason, mercenary activity, membership in and collaboration with a clandestine organization, espionage and terrorism.

Defendant (Ernesto Josias Valoi) was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for the crime of membership in and collaboration with a clandestine organization and attempted espionage.

The people's revolutionary military tribunal also decided to recommend to the Interior Ministry, the State Labor Secretariat and the Organization of Mozambique Youth to take responsibility for the following individuals with a view to reintegrating them into society: Artur Henriques Carlos, Jose Julio Domingos Pereira, (Uthman Ismail Sukhar), Gilberto Lopes Goncalves, Rogerio Joao da Gloria, Benjamin Moises (de Cuelar) and (Mohammed Rafiki Gulobu).

The decision of the revolutionary military tribunal on these defendants was made after taking into consideration their ages and the (?perniciousness) or perfidy of the enemy, which manipulates young people and turns them into the instruments of its [words indistinct].

LESOTHO MINISTER BRINGS MESSAGE FOR MACHEL

MB171404 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Lesotho's minister of information, Charles Molapo, brought a message from Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan for President Samora Machel, reaffirming support for Mozambique. Prime Minister Jonathan also condemns aggression against Mozambique by South Africa, which supplies arms and training for bandit gangs who terrorize parts of the countryside.

Meanwhile, Radio Lesotho has commented on the recent defection to South Africa of a Mozambique security official. It expresses Lesotho's support for Mozambique and points out that, although much is made of the defection in South Africa, nothing is said about the many South Africans who flee the apartheid state in rejection of its policies. Radio Lesotho said that Lesotho is sympathetic to Mozambique's struggle against South African intrigue because both countries are on the list of those countries that South Africa wants to see run by pliable political puppets.

NAMIBIA

P. BOTHA VISITS, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Insists Cubans Leave Angola

PA180403 Paris AFP in English 0358 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Oshivello, northern Namibia, Jun 18 (AFP) -- A Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and a Namibian independence settlement were formally linked on Thursday by South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

He told a press conference at a military base here that a Cuban pullout was an "essential prerequisite" to implementation of the Western-sponsored independence proposals for the South-West African territory.

"That is the most important point in the whole settlement," Mr Botha insisted. "We are prepared to accept phase two and we now want to proceed to phase three. But we also make it very clear that we cannot complete these different phases eventually unless the Cubans leave Angola. Phase three cannot be accepted unless the Cubans leave."

Phase two deals with the sensitive issue of a United Nations troop presence and its role, against a background of South African suspicions about lack of UN impartiality, and phase three concerns the holding of elections and fixing a date for independence.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 Cuban troops are estimated to be stationed in Angola.

Mr Botha, on a tour of inspection of the territory, said of the proposed elections under UN supervision that "as far as I am concerned it seems that those elections cannot be held later than the end of March 1983."

He added that voters in the territory [words indistinct] to the polls regardless of whether efforts succeeded to involve the United Nations in a peace settlement before next March. If such efforts failed, elections would be carried out under the supervision of the people of South-West Africa and the territory's administrator-general, who would in any case be in command of the elections, Mr Botha said.

Clearly alluding to any ultimate refusal by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Sam Nujoma to contest the elections, Mr Botha commented: "Surely we cannot take responsibility for the reluctance on the part of other parties to come to terms with our desire to lead South-West Africa and its people to independence."

Asked if there would a simultaneous withdrawl by the Cubans from Angola and of South African troops from Namibia, Mr Botha said, "the Cubans must withdraw and the strength of South African troops will be gradually reduced."

The premier let it be understood that Pretoria's forces were not in Namibia to co-operate with Jonas Savimbi's rebel Angolan movement UNITA.

The South African Defence Force had established a presence in Namibia to combat terrorism inside the territory, he said. "It is not interested in people on the other side of the border. It wants to live in peace with them, whoever they may be. It is solely interested in combatting those who disturb the peace in South-West Africa from across the border," Mr Botha said. Asked if he planned to meet Dr Savimbi during his visit, Mr Botha replied, "I am in South-West Africa to ascertain the facts and I am not aware that Dr Savimbi is in South-West Africa."

The premier is accompanied on his annual tour of inspection by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Defense Minister General Hagnus Malan, Administrator-General Danie Hough, and senior army officers.

Discusses Swazi Land Decision

MB180833 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister said at Oshivello that the Swazi land question has not been finalized and still has to be discussed by the South African parliament.

Mr Botha said as far as the Swazis along the border with Swaziland are concerned, all that has happened to date is that there have been discussions between the Government of Swaziland and the South African Government, as well as with the leaders of the Swazis living along the border. The main aim of the discussions was to determine whether it is possible to unite the Swazi people. Botha said the Swazis [words indistinct] and the land under discussion is in any case the same land which would have gone to the Swazis along the border of Swaziland, which is a good neighbor of South Africa. No land being considered for kaNgwane's consolidation is affected by the negotiations now taking place with King Sobhuza. All that is happening at the moment is discussion to determine if the Swazi nation can be reunited.

Botha said, in contrast with criticism of the government, South Africa has not yet given any land to Swaziland. Talks are being held, but parliament still has to deal with the matter after the talks have been concluded.

NATIONAL PARTY HEAD DISAVOWS TERMS FOR ELECTIONS

MB171035 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Windhoek -- The SWA [South-West Africa] National Party was no longer morally bound to agree to one-man, one-vote elections in the territory, the party's leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said on Tuesday. He accused South Africa of a "breach of contract" with whites in SWA.

Speaking in the legislative assembly for whites, Mr Pretorius said the SWA Government had adopted attitudes in conflict with assurances given by the former Minister Mr B.J. Vorster. Mr P.W. Botha's government had committed itself more firmly to the five-nation Western contact group than to the national groups of SWA. "But South Africa will not be allowed to escape its obligations that lightly," he said.

Mr Pretorius said the call by the Ministers' Council chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, for pre-independence elections next March, amounted to suicide. Mr Mudge's speech, welcomed by Mr Botha, had been an orchestrated effort.

South Africa could now rid itself of the SWA issue by claiming the people of the territory had requested the elections.

Mr Pretorius appealed to Mr Botha to chair a conference of representatives of the SWA National Assembly and various ethnic authorities to identify constitutional principles that had already been agreed upon by the people of the territory -- SAPA.